

Slowdown in inflation rate shown in output index

The latest wholesale price index, released yesterday, shows a slowing in inflation. The annual rate of increase in output prices over the past three months is 23.2 per cent against the 28.9 per cent jump between January, 1974, and January, 1975. Although Britain's trade gap in June widened sharply to £169m it remains certain that last year's deficit will be substantially reduced this year.

Prices drop reflects fall in demand

by Tim Congdon

Clear signs of a slowing in inflation are given by the latest wholesale price index released yesterday by the Department of Industry. The provisional price index for the output of manufactured products rose by less than 1 per cent in June, a monthly rate of increase appreciably less than the 28.9 per cent annual rate at the beginning of this year.

The annual rate of increase in output prices in the past three months is 23.2 per cent. That compares with a jump of 28.9 per cent between January, 1974, and January, 1975.

However, even that underestimates the deceleration. The increase in May amounted to about 21 per cent, but it is understood that roughly 1.8 per cent of it was attributable to higher excise duties on cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

When the effect of higher excise duties is taken out the annual rate of increase in the last three months has been roughly under 15 per cent, "rips the most reliable indicator of the present trend in wholesale prices".

Although an extremely high price by historical standards does suggest that the weakness of demand has begun to be reflected in the prices manufacturers charge to customers. The prices of food products have been rising at less than a 10 per cent annual rate, a sharp fall on recent months. In June they rose by 1 per cent, which is the third successive month in which the index for the sector has risen by less than 1 per cent.

The slower rise in output prices has occurred in spite of continuing increases in the price of raw materials. The

NUR leader gives pay plan limited approval

By Our Labour Staff

The Government's anti-inflation plan received qualified acceptance yesterday from Mr David Bowman, president of the National Union of Railwaysmen, but the Government has yet to find out what the union's rank and file members think about it.

The union, which last month rejected a threat of a national strike and accepted a 30 per cent pay increase, is to debate at its annual conference several resolutions that seek to mandate the executive to press for pay rises of up to 30 per cent in the next round of talks early next year.

The conference, which is being held in Jersey, is the last big conference of the year. It gives the Government its first opportunity to see how its new policy will be received.

Mr Bowman said he could accept the plan for a flat-rate increase of 16 a week as a "one-off exercise" for a limited period of a year. But he added: "There is no use demanding that some wages be held at just above the poverty level while huge salaries of £30,000, £40,000 and £50,000 annually are paid to the bosses of industry. The charades of Royal Ascot are paraded on television, and the gaming tables in London's 'best' are groaning with chips worth hundreds of thousands of pounds."

Mr Bowman, a former communist, continued: "One of the essentials of any new contract must be the irreducible shift of wealth from the rich to the poor, otherwise it will not be accepted by the rank-and-file workers, and their organizations, the trade unions."

Certain working-class principles must be conceded by the Government if confrontation with trade unions were to be avoided, he added.

A second social contract would have to apply equally to all workers in all industries, Mr Bowman said. The NUR would honour the decision of the TUC in September, but only if it was honoured by all.

Policy rejected: The executive council of the National Union of Public Employees decided yesterday that it could not support the new policy, considering it inadequate and likely to have serious repercussions on the public services.

But as the trade union movement had a responsibility to support the Government, the executive did not wish to provoke industrial confrontation with it.

The executive said it was not convinced that the measures would really help to overcome the deep rifts in the economy that made it virtually impossible to combine full employment and a reasonable growth rate with either a healthy balance of payments or acceptable inflation. The policy would reduce living standards over the next year.

Its member would be faced with the prospect later this year of a flat-rate increase of 16 per cent after deductions, would not cover the continuing effects of inflation until it was reduced to the Government's target of an annual rate of 10 per cent.

Mr Frederick Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said his union did not intend to try to scuttle the White Paper, nor would it join other unions in stopping the decisions of the TUC at the annual conference in September.

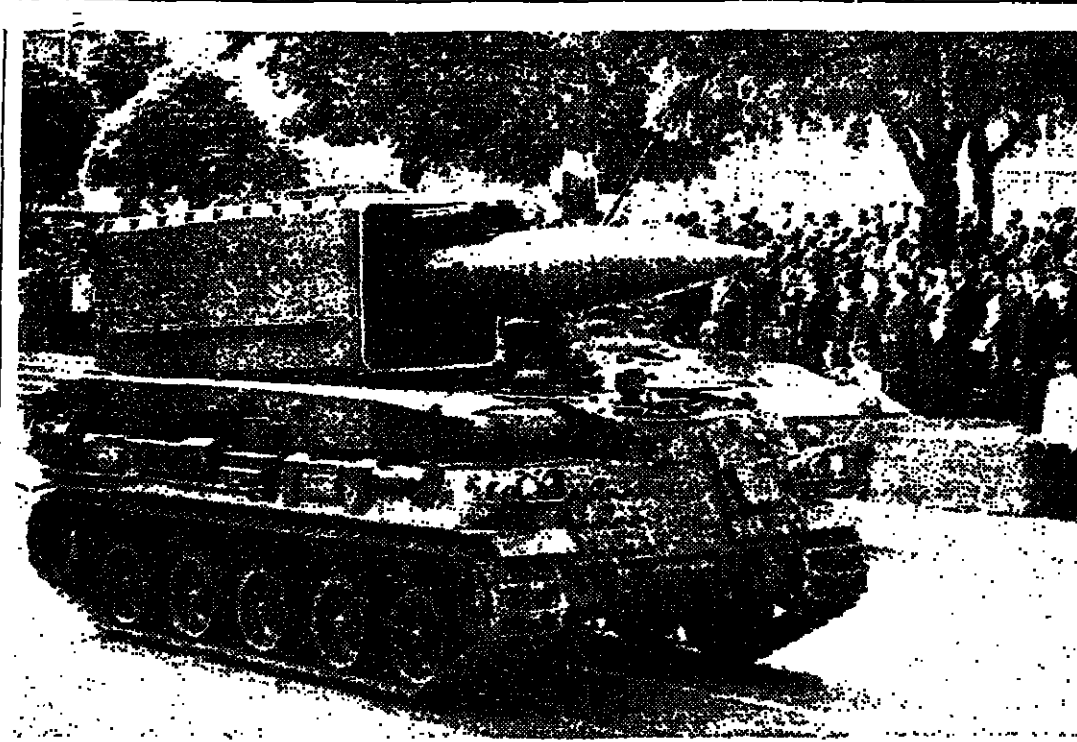
"The executive has welcomed the Government's attempt to reduce the rate of inflation and is advising members to support the union generally to support the White Paper," Mr Jarvis said.

But it strongly opposed the proposal to disallow established incremental payments if they increase the overall pay bill by more than 15 a head. The union considered the proposal unfair to those on incremental scales, and was writing to the TUC to express opposition.

It would also make representations to the TUC and the Government about the "menacing" public expenditure aspects of the White Paper.

The Professional Association of Teachers, which has 9,000 members, said it accepted the plan reluctantly in the national interest.

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A French Pluton missile, which can hurl a nuclear warhead 80 miles, on show yesterday in the Bastille Day parade in Paris. Report page 5

Callaghan hopes on Helsinki summit

Warsaw, July 14.—Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, today told Polish officials Britain hoped for real progress in East-West talks to reduce European forces now that leaders of 35 states had agreed on a summit meeting in Helsinki on July 30.

The Foreign Secretary, on a three-day official visit, also disclosed that a British-Polish declaration of friendship, the first Britain has concluded with a communist state in Eastern Europe, will be signed tomorrow.

Mr Callaghan, making the first visit to Poland by a British Foreign Secretary for 10 years, had talks this morning with Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Foreign Minister, which covered European and world affairs. They also went into economic matters at some depth, officials said.

He later met Mr Pion Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister, and called on Mr Edward Giersek, the party leader, and Mr Henryk Jablonski, the head of state.

At lunch today Mr Callaghan said: "If there is to be any lasting improvement in the political relations between East and West we must work together to reduce the level of military confrontation in central Europe." The British Government attached great importance to negotiations on reduction of forces there.

"Security is not just a matter of words but of deeds, including deeds in the military sphere. I hope and expect that changes brought about by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe will help to create the right sort of political climate for successes... in Vienna."

Western governments have felt for some time that Eastern negotiators at the force reduction talks in Vienna were blocking progress until after a date had been fixed for the Helsinki summit, long sought by Moscow and East European governments.

Mr Callaghan also appeared in his luncheon speech for the Helsinki security conference to be followed by an East-West

Stonehouse arrival expected on Friday

By Clive Borrell

Arrangements were being made yesterday to bring Mr John Stonehouse, the runaway MP for Walsall, North, and his secretary, Mrs Sheila Buckley, before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Bow Street on Friday.

Mr Stonehouse and his secretary are expected to board a British Airways flight from Melbourne at midday on Thursday, arriving at Heathrow at 10.05 am on Friday. They will be accompanied by four officers from Scotland Yard, some of whom have spent several months investigating their business affairs during the past two years.

The general opinion is that ministers will recommend an increase of about £2,000 on the present salary of £4,500, but it will be of great interest to see whether the £6-a-week limit prevails.

Midwife jailed

Haifa, July 14.—An Arab midwife was sentenced to four years' jail today on charges of recruiting for the Al Fatah guerrilla organization. Two and a half years of the sentence were suspended. The midwife, Miss Muzna Nicola, aged 32, formerly a health visitor in Hertfordshire, was alleged to have committed the offence of recruiting two visits to Israel from Britain.—Reuter.

Mr Silkin wants ban on memoirs of ministers relaxed

By Marcel Berlins

Lord Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, wants a relaxation of the rules governing the publication of Cabinet ministers' memoirs.

Mr Silkin, who has taken action in the courts to try to stop publication of the Crossman diaries, has suggested to the committee under Lord Radcliffe which is looking into the matter that there should be a "substantial reduction" in the 30-year period which governs the publication of material on Cabinet discussions.

He has also proposed that there should be a statute setting out the procedure to be followed when a minister wants to publish details of Cabinet discussions sooner than the period laid down.

That would include an appeal to a "court or other appropriate tribunal" having the power to balance all the factors, and to authorize the publication in full or amended form if on balance it is considered that no substantial harm would ensue.

The initial monitoring would continue to be carried out by the Cabinet Secretary, or a similar high official, as at present. Only if he objected within a specified period, and negotiations produced no agreement would the minister have the proposed right of appeal.

The Attorney General made the suggestions to the Radcliffe committee in three written memoranda and in oral evidence. The committee is expected to report in the autumn.

The existing law was not as clear as it could be in giving

Greece asks EEC to intervene in Ankara

From Mario Modiano

Athens, July 14.—Greece has asked the European Community to intervene in Ankara in view of persistent reports about an impending Turkish military operation in Cyprus to remove the remaining 10,000 Turkish Cypriots from the Greek-controlled south of the island.

The official démarche was made in Athens last Thursday when Mr Betsios, the Greek Foreign Minister, asked Signor Luigi Valderaro della Rocchetta, the Italian Ambassador, to communicate the request to the EEC Ministerial Council which is now presided over by Italy.

It is understood that the council has decided to make a démarche to Ankara and also to Athens and Nicosia to call for restraint and avoidance of incidents, particularly during the demonstrations planned this week for the first anniversary of the Greek junta's coup in Cyprus which preceded the Turkish invasion.

There is a feeling of uneasiness in Athens about the situation in Cyprus which does not seem to be vindicated by events. Turkish officials deny that there are any plans to stage a military operation on the island, but would not rule out trouble in case any Turkish Cypriots in the south were molested.

The feeling of anxiety was expressed in a recent warning from Mr Karamanlis, the Greek

Big cut on 1974 trade deficit assured

By Mervyn Westlake

Economics Staff

The striking recovery in recent months in Britain's overseas trade position received an inevitable setback in June, even so it remains certain that year's massive deficit—by the largest ever—will be substantially reduced this year.

The visible deficit in June denuded sharply to £169m after a dramatic improvement in a year when the adverse trade gap was reduced to its best for some three years, at £6m. However, the May figure is favourably influenced by "catching up" in export shipments after the end of an industrial dispute in the Port of London.

The latest deficit is still much smaller than those seen in the early months of this year and is dwarfed by most of the monthly deficits in 1974. If a recovery is made for the exceptionally high May level, to stand at £1,440m.

Continued on page 17, col 3

Centre-right unity urged for EEC

Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for External Affairs and a former Conservative Minister, yesterday urged the centre-right parties in the European Community to unite into an effective political force. They needed to move beyond purely national concerns and help to shape the future of Europe, he said.

Page 5

Critical amendment by 'Tribune' group

By Penny Symon

Political Staff

The Tribune group of left-wing Labour MPs last night decided to table a highly critical amendment to the government motion on the anti-inflation White Paper, due to be debated today in the Commons next Monday and Tuesday.

At a meeting that lasted two and a quarter hours, with a surprisingly high attendance of about 35, it was decided that eight members should meet today to draft the amendment, which would be put to a full meeting tomorrow.

The feeling among all but one or two present was that the White Paper had dangerous implications for working people and that it would have a very short life, if any life at all.

Alternative economic document prepared by Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol, North-west), Mr Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham) and Mr Sedgemoor (Luton, West), were discussed, and it was decided that the Government's policy was absolutely wrong.

No member present thought the White Paper was a worthy document. The only dissent came from the few who doubted the wisdom of opposing the Government at present.

Three junior ministers, Mr Booth (Employment), Mr Robert Hughes (Scotland) and Mr Orme (Northern Ireland) made clear that they would not want to see a return to an old-fashioned income policy.

Many of the members will hold informal talks with their trade union sponsors in the next few days. They have grave misgivings about the way the policy has been received by the TUC General Council, and wish to find out whether that represents trade unionists' feelings.

The amendment will reflect the group's distrust of the Government's entire policy on inflation, but there is no certainty that it will be carried.

The government motion will probably be tabled on Thursday evening, and the Tribune group feels that many Opposition amendments may take precedence. Its motion will be worded in such a way that it would not be possible, obviously, for the Conservatives to vote for it.

On other pages

Features, pages 7 and 14

Richard Burt describes the military duel going on in space as the Apollo-Soyuz adventure begins; Bernard Levin compares the Post Office to a beloved old dog; Keith Kyle on why caution about "going public" in Europe is misguided; Prudence Glynn on fashion.

Letters on squatters from Mr Alastair Black; on the middle majority from Professor Antony Flew and others.

Leading articles: What the Tories should do; Mr Callaghan in Poland.

Arts, page 9

Paul Overy discusses the exhibition "Alan Davie: A Painter's Environment" at the Glasgow Museum of Modern Art; reviews "An Evening with Margot Fonteyn" and Rudolf Nureyev at the John F. Kennedy Center; Washington Diary, page 14.

Though women now have the theoretical freedom to ride against men as professional jockeys, hardly any are doing so.

Sport, pages 10 and 11

Riding: Asex Gold Cup winner falls at St Cloud; Cycling: Frenchmen thwart Merckx in Bastille Day stage of Tour de France.

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Varley warns state chiefs

Prime Minister and heads of industrialized industries yesterday met work out a formula for regular consultations between Whitehall and state sector. The main outcome of the Downing Street talks was agreement to establish a forum for discussions with meetings being held by Mr Wilson or the Chancellor. Yesterday's meeting came hours after Mr Varley, the state secretary, had warned state industry heads that they faced a "tough" year if they allowed the maximum increase of 16 a week to be exceeded in the next twelve months.

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England lose Test

Australia beat England by an innings and 85 runs in the first Test match. England have 10 days before they are due to announce their side for the second Test which starts at Lord's July 31.

Page 10

Leyland deal agreed

British Leyland shareholders yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of proposals that allow the Government to take a majority stake in the company despite an acrimonious meeting.

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Squatters evade law

London policemen are concerned at the skill with which some gangs of squatters shield behind the laws of trespass to avoid eviction. They have been told that in the absence of a specific criminal offence the remedy for the lawful occupier lies in civil proceedings.

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HOME NEWS

Axe on state spending needed in inflation fight, Tory critic says

By Our Political Staff

The White Paper on the Government's anti-inflation policy had a hard time covering up the fact that it was a soft centre of worrying weakness, with every sentence reeking of abdication and apology in the critical areas of public spending and the public sector, Mr David Howell, an opposition spokesman on Economic and Treasury Affairs, said at Chichester yesterday.

The Opposition, he said, had been advocating cash limits on government expenditure for months, and had asked that it should observe the normal disciplines of every household budget in its spending and proposed conversion to that approach in the White Paper was welcome.

"But where are the ministerial speeches spelling out what this really means? Why the silence on this aspect of the package? Where is the list of appropriate programmes to be cut?"

Why are these matters tucked away at the end of the White Paper? Are they for real or are they just for decoration? Where is the reworked version of the January Public Expenditure White Paper now required? When will this be published? How many exceptions to the 'no more cash' rule will there be?" he asked.

Public spending was rising at an explosive and insupportable rate, thanks to already agreed pay settlements which the 16 limit would not touch.

"Ironically, two of the obvious candidates, food subsidies and council house rent subsidies, are the two items actually increased in the White Paper," he said.

"In the longer term cuts in public spending, with a corresponding reduction both in taxation and the Government's voracious need to borrow, are essential to get the economy going again and eliminate inflationary pressures."

The Government's attempts to insulate its own spending from the general cutback was at the heart of the trouble, and it ensured constant inflationary tensions in society.

"An entirely new regime for public expenditure in Britain is the central requirement in the battle against inflation, and without it the 'plan to save our country' will not work," he said. The new regime will involve, for a start, dropping the vast and expensive and unnecessary Community Land Bill, the North Sea oil nationalisation plans, as well as other nationalisation proposals.

"In the national interest we will be standing close behind Mr Wilson and Mr Healey to ensure that they follow through the full implications of their intentions in this area. We shall be ready to give them a brisk shove forwards if there is any sign of backsliding in the critical area of government spending."

NUR chief calls for another look at Tunnel

A re-examination of the Channel tunnel project was called for yesterday by Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

He said the idea had been strongly resisted by Labour MPs because they felt it was a commitment to EEC membership.

He told the union's conference in Jersey: "Let us hope that now the referendum has disposed of that red herring the whole scheme can be re-examined. It is the most economic means of meeting the ever-increasing demand for cross-Channel passenger and freight services."

"It is cheaper, quicker and more convenient, and in purely railway terms will give material financial assistance to British Rail by attracting additional traffic."

Mr Weighell urged management to go out and sell the services provided by railways. Next year looked like being a difficult one for transport. Until the economy began to pick up they could not hope for an upturn in business. He would be meeting the Government and the board to talk about the industry's future.

"One thing is clear. We will not accept cuts and closures which are based merely on a desire to balance the books without regard for the needs of the industry or the men and women who work in it."

Mr Weighell criticized the Government for the low priority it was giving transport. He said it was ridiculous that transport had no voice in the Cabinet.

An indication of the low priority was demonstrated in recent government changes. The Prime Minister had great difficulty filling the vacancy for Minister for Transport. "Judith Hart did not want it. It was reported that other members of the Labour Party did not want it either."

Mr Weighell said he would have recommended Mr Richard Marsh, chairman of the British Railways Board, for the post.

The question of a sensible strategy for public transport was a matter of urgency. The nation could no longer afford to concentrate the bulk of the national resources into building more and more roads. The Department of the Environment was road-oriented from top to bottom, he said.

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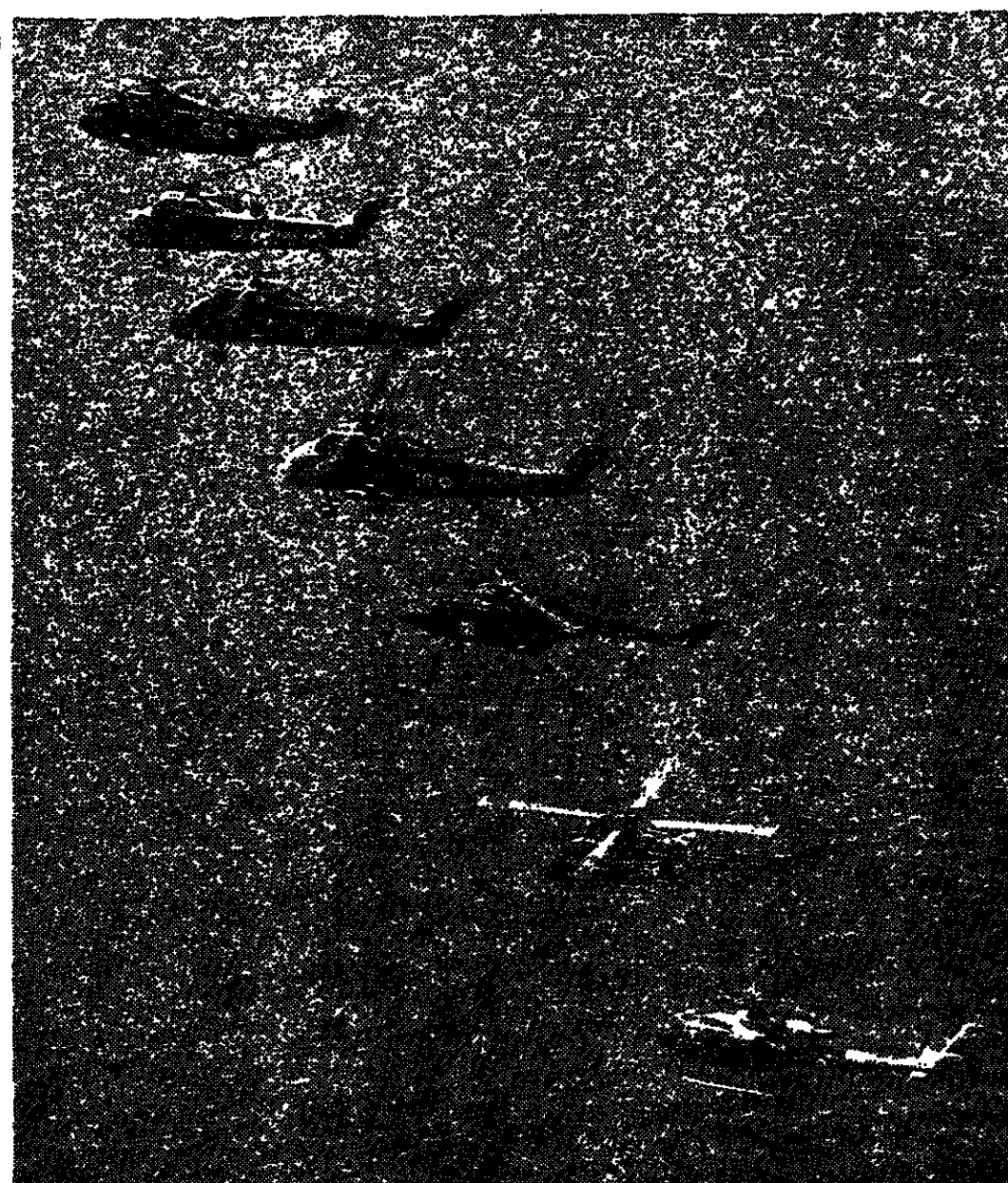
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Naval helicopters: The modern types of helicopter operated by the Royal Navy, photographed off Portland, are, from left, the Sea King, the world's most advanced anti-submarine helicopter; the Wessex Mark 3, an anti-submarine helicopter; the Wessex Mark 5, a troop carrier; the Wessex Mark 1, used mainly for search and rescue operations; the Lynx, entering Arm's basic helicopter trainer.

New grants to build more secure units for children

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Department of Health and Social Security is to divert £2m a year from existing budgets to provide more secure places for young people who would otherwise be sent to prison. The amount, to be disclosed in a parliamentary written answer today, will be diverted from existing capital allocations for expenditure on children's services by local authorities.

Powers to make such specific grants will be taken by an amendment to the Children Bill, at present in committee in the Commons. The decision to make direct grants to local authorities to build secure units for children has been taken in the light of growing concern over the number of children aged between 14 and 16 who have been kept in prison for want of secure accommodation elsewhere.

Direct grants have the advantage of being faster to implement than the process of approving loan sanctions on local authority projects. But the decision conflicts with the new policy of the department to give local authority social services departments more say in

deciding what projects should have priority in their own area. Because the money is to be diverted from existing resources the decision is likely to result in more secure units being built at the expense of more day care facilities or ordinary community home places. There was no indication last night of how many places the £2m would produce.

At present local authorities have 200 secure places and the Government is producing another 120 over the next two years. Present local authority plans would produce a total of 8,700 places in community homes, of which a good many would be secure units. But figures produced by the Home Office indicate that about 4,000 young people are sent to adult prisons and remain centres for want of sufficient secure accommodation.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who tabled questions on the issues involved, said last night that the amount of money involved indicated that the department had acknowledged the extent of the difficulties. "It is a good movement, but it will not be good enough until we get all the 4,000 juveniles out of prison," he said.

Trial evidence challenged by explosives expert

An explosives consultant yesterday challenged evidence given by a Home Office forensic scientist at the Birmingham public house bombing trial at Lancaster Crown Court.

Nine Irishmen, who have been living in Birmingham, are on trial. Six plead not guilty to murder in connection with the deaths of 21 people, and all of them plead not guilty to a charge of conspiracy to cause explosions in the Midlands.

Dr Hugh Kenneth Black, the consultant, said he had heard Dr Frank Skuse, a prosecution witness, say he was 99 per cent certain that there had been contact between the hands of two of the defendants, William Power and Patrick Joseph Hill, and commercial explosives.

Dr Black said: "I do not agree with these conclusions. There are a number of other substances which could give

the same positive reaction as nitroglycerine."

Dr Black, a defence witness, said the substances included some used in varnishes, insecticides and foodstuffs, and in additives to petrol used in racing cars. They also included the product of the combustion of various fuels and could be found in the soil. They were even present in the atmosphere.

Asked if he did not find it extraordinary that five people from the same area should not all show those reactions, he said: "There is a possible explanation that it may be related to where these people washed their hands."

Dr Black said that washing the hands would remove any ammonium or nitrate ions because ammonium nitrate was very soluble.

The trial continues today.

Father seemed stable, doctor declares

From Our Correspondent

John Auckland's family doctor considered him quite sensible and stable only days before he battered his daughter, Susan, aged 16 months, to death, a Sheffield inquiry, now in its third week, was told yesterday.

Dr Mohammed Khan said of Dr Auckland, aged 31: "On the last few occasions he had visited me he was quite stable and did not think there was any cause for alarm or concern."

Mr Auckland, he said, visited his surgery in Barnsley, between 1972 and 1974 mainly to pick up sickness notes. Dr Khan said he considered he was fit for work but he still gave him medical certificates.

The inquiry into why Mr Auckland was allowed custody of his three children when his wife left him and after he had killed a daughter, Marianne, aged nine weeks, in 1968, continues today.

Postmistress hit by gunshot foiled raiders

Mrs Gwen Voisey, aged 63, a village postmistress, foiled a raid despite being shot at point-blank range by a 12-bore shotgun. A court was told yesterday.

"Despite her wounds she had the courage and presence of mind to shoot the intruders and to call the police," Mr Paul Spencer, for the prosecution, said at Reading Crown Court.

She called for help and the robbers in panic jumped into a car and sped off empty-handed," he said.

Alfred Jolley, aged 35, of Bonile, Merseyside, denies attempted murder, causing grievous bodily harm and assault with intent to rob. Mrs Voisey opened the door of the post office at Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, a raider fired a shotgun and she was hit in the abdomen and chest. Seventeen pellets were later removed, including two from her liver. She made a full recovery. The trial continues today.

Build-up of IRA units in North-west feared

From John Chatter

Intensive inquiries by CID and Special Branch officers in Greater Manchester and Merseyside areas yesterday after the shooting of two police sergeants and an inspector in the past fortnight and the discovery of a large store of arms and explosives in Liverpool last week.

Senior detectives from Scotland Yard and the Merseyside and Greater Manchester forces held a conference in Liverpool to discuss the implications of the events and the possibility of a build-up of IRA active service units in the North-west with orders to launch attacks if the ceasefire ends.

They are particularly concerned that recent arrests and discoveries were brought about by apparent carelessness and panicking by armed Irishmen and that better disciplined groups may still be under cover in the area.

Three Irishmen, one of them believed to be Mr Sean Kinsella, one of 19 Provisional IRA men who broke out of the Portlaoise prison in the Irish Republic last August, are still detained by Merseyside police as a result of the wounding of a sergeant and the discovery of weapons, ammunition and explosives in a house in Crosby last Tuesday.

The three have not yet been charged or officially named. Merseyside police refuse to confirm or deny that one of them is Mr Kinsella, an experienced IRA officer who has commanded border units in the Monaghan and Armagh areas.

The men held for questioning under the recent anti-terrorist legislation must be charged by tomorrow morning unless a special dispensation is granted by the Home Office. The Merseyside and Greater Manchester forces are working in close liaison because of the shooting of a police inspector on the outskirts of Manchester a fortnight ago and the later arrest and charging of two Irishmen who gave permanent addresses in the Birmingham area.

Lancashire and Cheshire police forces, which control a number of ports and airports in the North-west are also involved in the inquiries, which have included the raiding and searching of dozens of houses over the past four days.

Det Chief Supdt Tom Whittlestone, head of Merseyside CID, confirmed yesterday that charged documents discovered from the Crosby house were being examined by forensic scientists and that he emphatically denied reports that they contained a death list including the names of judges who have sentenced IRA terrorists.

The Home Office also denied reports that a prisoner from Walton jail, Liverpool, on Friday, was connected with the recent arrests of Irishmen.

Mac Stiofain memoirs will cover secret London talks

From Christopher Walker

While David O'Connell, former chief of staff of the Provisional IRA, awaits trial in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin his immediate predecessor will be launching a new version of his autobiography in a hotel there next Tuesday.

The book, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*, has been written (apparently without assistance) by Sean MacStiofain, the former English railway shunter and RAF corporal who guided the Provisionals through one of the bloodiest periods of their Ulster campaign.

Originally commissioned by Saxton House, an English subsidiary of an American publishing company, the 400-page book will be published by the small London firm of Gordon Cremonesi. Initially it will be on sale only in Southern Ireland and the United States, where the title will be changed to *Revolutionary in Ireland*.

Because of the continuing dispute in Northern Ireland over the exact nature of recent secret talks between government officials and Provisional republicans considerable attention will be devoted to a section dealing with talks in July, 1972, between six members of the IRA and Mr William Whitelaw. Two days after the talks, the Provisionals' original ceasefire broke down.

The talks took place at a house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and were strongly criticized by a number of MPs, including Mr Enoch Powell. The other leading Provisionals at the meeting were David O'Connell, Gerry Adams,

Seamus Twomey, Martin McGuinness and Ivor Bell.

Mr O'Connell said: "The book contains a detailed account of everything that took place at the conference and shows how it may have set the guidelines for subsequent meetings between government officials and members of the republican movement."

Once the leading figure on the Provisional IRA's army council, Mr MacStiofain (originally John Stephenson) is now understood to have little influence after his trial and abortive hunger strike. He lives with his family in Co Meath.

The controversy over the definition of "loyalty" set off by Mr Powell continued yesterday in Northern Ireland. Mr James Molloyne, leader of the Ulster Unionists at Westminster, said at a rally in Drogheda (IRA rebels) were cast out of the United Kingdom its citizens would quite rightly refuse to become citizens of the Irish Republic because of an Act of Parliament so declared.

"We are under no obligation to make any such unwelcome Act of Parliament," he said. "Sabotage attempt: Police and troops in the Irish Republic are searching for two men who tried to break into a power station yesterday in an apparent attempt to disrupt electricity supplies in Northern Ireland (the IRA rebels)."

If you're not working for the better things in life, what are you working for?

Very few would disagree that the XJ series of Jaguars have always been extremely desirable cars. And it's not difficult to understand why.

No other car before the XJ's introduction – or since – has managed to offer a comparable combination of luxury, safety, performance and engineering.

Certainly not all in one car. And certainly not at the Jaguar's price.

Which is why a Jaguar's values still hold good. Even in today's difficult times.

While others make compromises, we continue to make Jaguars.

You will be heartened to know that the only changes that Jaguar have made recently are changes which make the Jaguar range even more attractive.

We have recently introduced a new 3.4 litre version of the XJ, in which our development drivers averaged 18-23 mpg. (An extremely competitive figure for any car in the 3-litre class).

Also, in the interests of efficiency, we have recently added the option of fuel injection to the 5.3 litre V.12 Coupe.

Apart from these recent improvements, we continue to make Jaguars as we have always done: without compromise. Without short-cuts.

We still bench-test each and every Jaguar engine before it is installed in the car.

We still test-drive each Jaguar *twice*.

(Once to discover if adjustments are needed. The second time to make sure they have been carried out.)

We still paint each car seven times; with the final coat being applied only *after* the second road-test.

We still pay careful attention to rust inhibitors and underbody protection.

We still spend an inordinate amount of time engineering out sound and vibration. "Road noise is eliminated from the Jaguar most effectively, and when matched to the excellent engine damping, the car shapes up as one of the most silent it is possible to buy." (Car Magazine).

We still make our dashboards from hand-matched and hand-selected Belgian walnut.

We still give you and your passengers separate front and rear heating controls and vents.

We continue to add an adjustable steering wheel for your comfort. And an anti-dive system

in the front suspension for your safety.

We still give you, as *standard* equipment – water-dispersant tyres; a heated rear window; power-assisted rack-and-pinion steering; a laminated windshield; inertia reel seat belts; and in-built radio speakers, etc., etc., etc.

And instead of just a jack and a prayer, we still give you a comprehensive tool kit, complete to even a tyre gauge.

We continue to do all of this because if we didn't, the cars we build would no longer be Jaguars.

To you. Or to us.

And it would be hard to say who would be more disappointed.

Even the most detailed listing tells you less than you should know.

Not even the most comprehensive listing of all the XJ's features can tell you what it is like to actually own and drive a Jaguar.

Of what it will do for your prestige, your sanity, your soul.

Of how it delivers you to your destination unruffled and untired.

Of how it protects you from the noise and chaos which abounds on the roads today.

The only way to discover this is to *experience* it. Because even the shortest of test-drives comes as a remarkable surprise to those unfamiliar with the Jaguar's qualities of safety, silence and swiftness.

It isn't only the economy that may be in need of an uplift.

You won't need to be told that recently there have been any number of pressures on businesses and businessmen. And any number of arguments why you should hold tight a little. Perhaps even retreat a little.

The trouble with retreat and compromise is that it can be bad for morale.

What you may well need right now is quite the reverse: a boost for your personal confidence, a reminder of your original aims.

And what better tonic than a new Jaguar?

After all, if you're not working for the better things in life, what are you working for?



It's a long way down to second best.



HOME NEWS

Skill with which squatters shield behind the laws of trespass is causing concern to the police

By Clive Borrell
The skill with which some gangs of squatters shield behind the laws of trespass and become virtually immune from the law when attempts are made to evict them is causing concern to London's police, who have been told of their limited powers of arrest.

Many owner-occupiers and public landlords, such as the Greater London Council, have complained to the police, and in letters to *The Times*, of having been balked by squatters' so-called rights.

One woman has protested that because the police were powerless to act she had to hire a private security firm to evict people from her home.

She had left her home locked for three weeks while she went away. On her return she found squatters had caused considerable damage and refused to

leave. The police, she said, were powerless to help her regain possession.

Senior police officers I spoke to yesterday were furious at their apparent impotence to eject squatters, and the public condemnation which, they consider, is being unfairly heaped on them.

"If we see someone breaking in then we can arrest them. If we see someone pouring petrol all over the place and setting fire to the house we can arrest them for arson. But if we see gangs of people inside a property, with no sign of forcible entry, they cannot be touched. Unless the law is changed we cannot guarantee to safeguard people's property", one senior officer said.

The dilemma facing the police is stated in a confidential document designed to give guidance to senior officers.

It says, in part: "In the absence of a specific criminal offence a person improperly on the property of another is in law simply a trespasser, the remedy for which lies in civil proceedings."

"It is thus no part of a police officer's duty to assist an occupier to eject a trespasser unless a breach of the peace has occurred or is likely to occur."

"Officers may, however, render assistance to eject a trespasser if circumstances are exceptional, but he should bear in mind that such intervention is strictly speaking not in character of a peace officer but rather as a private citizen aiding an occupier."

"Full particulars of cases in which interference of police is sought should be reported in order that evidence should be forthcoming if desired in any subsequent proceedings."

Review body to look at penalties for rape

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, has asked the Criminal Law Revision Committee to review the law of sexual offences. Its terms of reference include an examination of penalties, including those for rape.

The Home Office said yesterday that the committee would have the help of a policy advisory committee, chaired by Lord Edmund-Davies, who is also chairman of the Criminal Law Revision Committee.

The other members of the policy advisory committee, who will include some women, have yet to be appointed. Among its tasks will be the examination of the age of consent and giving advice on it as well as any other issues referred to it by Mr Jenkins or the Criminal Law Revision Committee during the review of sexual offences.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee is a standing committee appointed by the Home Secretary to examine aspects of the criminal law. It was suggested in 1968 that it should be asked to review the law of sexual offences, but it has been heavily occupied until now. Mr Jenkins recently appointed another advisory committee, headed by Mrs Justice Heilbrunn, to advise on the rape law. It will report by October.

More courts get community work schemes

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Community service schemes for offenders are to be introduced into 10 more probation and after-care areas from August 1. Schemes are also to be extended in seven areas where they already exist.

For the first time arrangements for offenders to carry out community work will be available in some or all of the petty sessions areas of Buckinghamshire, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, North-east London, Northumbria, Warwickshire, West Yorkshire and South Glamorgan. Schemes already operating in parts of Berkshire, Cheshire, Cumbria, Hereford and Worcester, Merseyside, Somerset and Suffolk will be extended to cover additional petty sessions areas.

Teacher colleges merge to form new institute

Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist teacher training colleges are to merge to form the country's first institute of higher education.

Roehampton Institute, in south London, is to be formed by the linking of Digby, Frodo, Institute, Southland, and Whitelands. It is hoped that half of the 3,000 students will be studying for degrees and diplomas outside the teacher training curriculum by 1981.

The Government has had a change of heart over the alleged failure of training Huddersfield Polytechnic. Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has told Kirklees education authority that it should plan on the assumption of 300 teacher training students by 1981.



A 230ft chimney near Dartford which was demolished yesterday by explosives detonated by Mr Sydney Irving, MP for Dartford. The work was supervised by Mr Hugh Marshall, an explosives engineer.

Power of coroner to assess guilt is still under review

By a Staff Reporter

The naming of Lord Lucan as the murderer of Mrs Sandra Rivett, his children's nurse, would have been impossible if the recommendations of the Brodrick committee on coroners, which reported almost four years ago, had been implemented.

The Home Office said yesterday that the report was still under consideration and that no announcement was planned.

The Brodrick committee, following the recommendations of a departmental committee of 1936, urged that coroners should lose their duty to assess guilt and their power to commit a person for trial.

It said: "The damage that these features of a coroner's inquest can do to an individual needs no further emphasis, and we believe that the case for

their disappearance is overwhelming."

The committee recommended that the coroner, provided he is able to determine the medical cause of death, should be able to conclude an inquest at any stage and refer the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In practice, inquests into cases of murder very rarely proceed to the naming of a person as the murderer. The usual procedure is for the inquest to be opened and evidence of identification and medical evidence of death to be taken. The inquest is then adjourned to allow police inquiries to proceed and for any criminal trial to take place.

Only when there is no prospect of criminal action, usually because the suspected murderer is also dead, does the inquest follow its full course, including the naming of the person believed to be responsible.

The naming of a person at an inquest has the same effect as a normal indictment in a magistrates' court; he is committed for trial. Parallels are drawn in a magistrates' court and in theory, necessary.

Between 1961 and 1970 just over 1 per cent of the 8,160 persons committed for trial on charges of murder, manslaughter, infanticide or causing death by dangerous driving were committed by coroners.

Of the 105 cases committed by coroners' inquisition over the same period, the majority were also the subject of proceedings in a magistrates' court. Only a handful were committed on a coroner's inquisition alone, and none of those resulted in conviction.

Museums and galleries commission too aristocratic, minister says

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Hugh Jenkins, the minister responsible for the arts, criticized the composition of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries in a question-and-answer session after addressing the annual conference of the Museums Association in Durham yesterday.

Answering a questioner who called for more democratization of institutions that support and fund the arts, Mr Jenkins said: "I am horrified by the extraordinary element of aristocracy to be found in the standing commission. One would imagine only those with titles were interested in art."

He thought something should be done about the situation but added that the people on the commission who had done so well in the past should not be alienated in the process. He thought such organizations should be more democratic and more representative of those engaged in the arts.

The standing commission, whose chairman, Lord Rosal, addressed the conference today, was set up to advise the Government on all matters relating to museums both at the Government's request and on its own initiative.

Mr Ben Shaw, of Merseyside town council, who asked the question, also wanted to know if more help would be given to museums that, although outside London, were national institutions. "They are part of

our national heritage but because of their distance from London they may be overlooked by ministers", he said.

Mr Jenkins replied that although he was a London MP, he had always tried to increase the amount of central government funds for areas outside London.

In his address to the conference Mr Jenkins emphasized his role as one of forwarding the interests of local collections and encouraging them to make the best use of whatever services the national collections could offer.

A major proposal, he said, now being considered involved the reorganization of departments of the Victoria and Albert Museum to strengthen regional aid.

£185,000 container hijacks alleged

From Our Correspondent

Two members of a gang alleged to have stolen goods valued at £185,000 in 18 months by hijacking containers unloaded from vessels at Southampton were jailed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Six London men were before the court, charged with conspiring to steal goods in transit and

handling goods in transit. Herbert Craig, aged 35, of St Stephens Road, Bow, who admitted conspiring to steal goods, was jailed for five and a half years. John Hayes, aged 36, of Craybury Road, Eltham, was jailed for three years for conspiracy to handle stolen goods.

Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, for the prosecution, said that stolen trailers with false number plates

were used to get the loads to a freight depot in east London. There the seals were cut and goods emptied before the containers were resealed and delivered to customers, he alleged.

Mr Hayes told the police: "I can't put the names on the big men in London. They are the biggest men in London."

The trial of the other four men was adjourned.

Applications to raise cheese prices pending

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Cheese is to be the first subsidized food to rise in price after publication of the counter-inflation White Paper. It transpired yesterday that manufacturers had applied to the Price Commission as soon as legally possible after their last rises in March and April.

The Milk Marketing Board and Export Dairy said they had asked permission to charge more for cheese. The Co-operative Wholesale Society said: "We have an application pending for possible implementation next month."

Unigate said: "There is a possibility of a change in September because of EEC arrangements, and we are looking at our internal increased costs."

Club car charge

John Moore, aged 18, unemployed, of Stowewold Close, Northampton, was remanded in custody for a week by magistrates at Northampton yesterday, charged with attempted murder involving an alleged car incident at a social club.

Psychiatrist who assaulted boy has case discharged

An Ulster child psychiatrist who indecently assaulted a Belfast boy aged 13, had his case discharged by the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council in London yesterday.

Dr Roderick Morrison Fraser, of Whitehouse Park, Newtownabbey, Co Antrim, committed the offence on a trip to London in 1971. In 1972 he pleaded guilty at Bow Street Magistrates' Court to indecently assaulting the boy, and in 1973 the disciplinary committee found that he had abused his professional position as a specialist in child psychiatry and was guilty of serious professional misconduct. Judgment was postponed and further postponed in March and July last year.

Dr Fraser has been receiving treatment from consultant

psychiatrists, and yesterday the committee told him that in view of his "continued response to treatment" it would be proper to discharge the case.

Dr Fraser, who worked at Doncaster Crown Court nearly two years ago of drug offences, was ordered to be struck off the medical register by the disciplinary committee. Dr Henry McKewen, of Stonehill Rise, Scawthorpe, Doncaster, did not attend the London hearing and was not represented.

Mr Kenneth Widgery, for the GMC, told the committee that Dr McKewen had at one time indiscriminately prescribed drugs, mostly to casual acquaintances whom he met in pubs. In August, 1973, he was sentenced to a total of nine months in prison suspended for two years after being convicted of various drug offences.

Petticoat Lane death

Mr Jack Moss, aged 66, died yesterday when he fell from a nineteenth-floor flat in Petticoat Lane street market, in Middlesex Street, Aldgate.

New typhoid case

A third case of typhoid has been confirmed in Bristol after the return of package holiday-makers from Majorca. The victim is a woman, aged 23.

Baby-feeding advice criticized

By a Staff Reporter

Obstetricians, advertising by baby-food manufacturers, and pain-killing drugs administered during childbirth, were criticised for the low proportion of women who breast-feed their babies, a conference on breast-feeding organized by the Department of Health and Social Security was told in London yesterday.

The conference, at which most of the speakers favoured breast-feeding, had its origins in the department's report *Present Day Practice in Infant Feeding* published in October, 1974, which emphasized the advantages of human milk in feeding infants.

Mr John Malvern, consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Queen Charlotte's maternity hospital, London, said obstetricians were lax about providing ante-natal information on feeding.

Although doctors were on the whole agreed that breast milk was better than cow's milk for the baby, particularly for its anti-infective properties, about a quarter of mothers breast-feed their babies.

If breast-feeding was to be encouraged it was important that hospitals should have a set policy, he added. Obstetricians, paediatricians and midwives attended ante-natal clinics which should be maintained by district midwives, health visitors and general practitioners after mothers have left.

Obstetricians had a duty to ensure that pregnant women received some form of intensive advice about feeding. The literature handed out by the hospitals was not enough.

Although he appreciated the advantages of breast-feeding, Mr Malvern gave a warning that it was not always best for the mother, particularly if she was tired or ill.

Mrs Louise Gillie, representing the Association for Improvements in the Maternity Services, suggested that voluntary workers from lay organizations should be allowed into clinics and hospitals in order to promote breast-feeding.

Advertising in the free brochures given away by doctors and ante-natal clinics should be reduced, she said. Although the editorial content might give roughly equal coverage to feeding by bottle and by breast, the advertisements were nearly all paid for by the baby-food manufacturers.

In *Your Baby*, Part 1, for instance, there was one picture of a mother breast-feeding her baby, but 11, some of them in colour, of bottle-feeding. Baby-killing drugs might make breast-feeding more difficult by slowing the baby's reflexes, Mrs Gillie said.

Warning given of woodland and farm speculators

By Our Estates Correspondent

A warning that land speculators are operating in some parts of Kent was given yesterday by the Kent branch of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers. It says speculators have bought areas of farmland and woodland for resale in small parcels.

Mr John Heddle, the branch chairman, said buyers were being led to believe the plots, sometimes as small as a tenth of an acre, might have planning permission but they were not. He said the plots were being sold in the green belt and had no services.

Dubious advertising techniques were being used, he said, and although they might not be breaking any laws most of the advertisements implied that planning permission might be obtained in the future, though that was unlikely.

'Public has right to know facts on mental hospitals'

Reports by the Hospital Advisory Service should be made public, the National Association for Mental Health says.

"Now that the HAS report on Broadmoor has been leaked to the press, the Department of Health and Social Security, which is considering the reorganization of this useful independent watchdog, should put an end to the useless tradition of ineffectual secrecy," the association said yesterday.

The public has a right to know what goes on in hospitals and particularly in special hospitals like Broadmoor, which help to perpetuate many of the more ridiculous myths about mental illness.

"More knowledge about the facts would enable people to judge the value of the HAS recommendations. The association believes they contain a great deal of common sense

which has been absent from the management of Broadmoor over the years."

"Our only reservation is about the ability of the present staff within the present structure in the hospital to carry through any programme of reform. It should be possible to balance the need to protect the public from the dangerous prisoner suffering from mental disorder while providing an adequate treatment and rehabilitation programme."

The advisory service's report on Broadmoor recommended that selected patients should spend part of their rehabilitation period in hospitals outside the hospital, and that mixed-sex wards should be tried in hospitals.

It also suggested that patients not released should live in groups inside the hospital, doing their own cooking and shopping and handling money.

'Appoint minister to give leisure new status' call

A minister of leisure is called for today by Mr Kenneth Solly, chairman of the National Federation of Gateway Clubs, which the value of the HAS report for the mentally handicapped. He says that leisure should be given a new status and a new dignity.

In a booklet published by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, Mr Solly says that the minister would be concerned with sport, libraries, art galleries, concert halls, theatres, swimming pools and athletic grounds, and would ensure that there were craft workshops and wildlife parks.

He would also have a say about dance halls and race tracks so that the contribution that commercial enterprises make to leisure would not be ignored. Youth organizations and old people's clubs would be included in the minister's

responsibilities, as would the disabled and retarded.

He would need enough power to deal with the planners for land and leisure and to ensure that communities start with a healthy balance of opportunities for varied living.

He would need to relate to government departments for education, health and employment. Above all, he must have authority to argue with the Treasury because a lot of money will be needed. We shall not make leisure really meaningful unless we persuade governments to take it seriously.

Mr Solly points out that the leisure needs of the retarded are as important as those of others, although their requirements would be vastly different. "Until now," he says, "the consideration of leisure for the mentally handicapped has understandably taken second place to their other basic needs."

Miss the Heathrow traffic instead of your plane

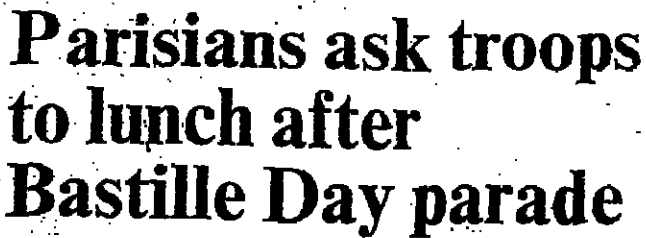
We're sorry, but it's only fair to warn you that essential building and roadworks involved in the construction of the new Piccadilly Line underground link could delay traffic and parking at the airport over the holiday period.

So please don't come by car if you can avoid it. You'll be better off catching an airline coach from a town terminal, a London Transport bus (82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West) a Green Line coach 724 or 727, or British Rail air-link coaches from Feltham, Reading or Woking stations.

Meanwhile we're improving the airport as fast as we can. Have a good holiday.

**British
Airports
Authority**

Handwritten signature or mark.



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Contact the Information Office
Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff
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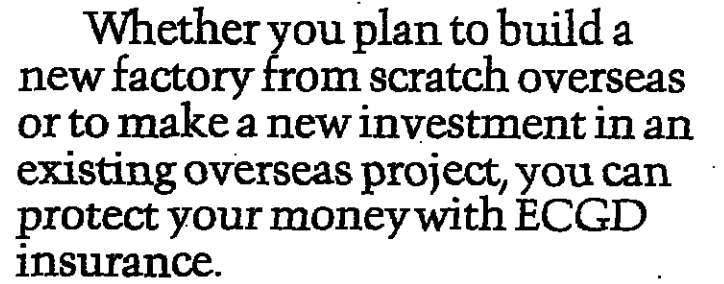
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WEST EUROPE

M Ortolí urges financial defectors to return to the European Community 'snake' currency float

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, July 14

The European Commission gave strong backing today to the French view that international monetary and financial issues should be at the centre of discussions at the summit meeting of European heads of government which opens in Brussels on Wednesday.

In his traditional end-of-term report before the Community closes down for the summer holidays, M François-Xavier Ortolí, the President of the Commission, echoed recent statements by President Giscard d'Estaing emphasizing the importance of a return to monetary stability and fixed exchange rates.

M Ortolí expressed pleasure over the recent return of France to the so-called "snake", the system whereby EEC currencies, except those of Britain, Italy and Ireland, float jointly within a narrowly defined band of fluctuation.

It was important, M Ortolí said, that the three defectors should as soon as possible rejoin the "snake", which he described as an "important act of community discipline" enabling Europe to speak with greater weight in its dealings with the United States.

The move to international monetary relations than running the United States Treasury, M Ortolí said, apparently implying that some members of the EEC were not adopting a sufficiently European approach.

One of the things the French have been pressing for, so far without success, is the setting of a Community level for the dollar to prevent erosion of France's trading competitiveness through appreciation of EEC currencies against an undervalued American currency.

Most of France's EEC partners, notably the economically weaker ones such as Britain and Italy, have little desire for an early return to fixed parities and are suspicious of French motives, which they see as thinly disguised anti-Americanism.

For similar reasons, President Giscard d'Estaing is likely to meet with a reticent and wary response. If, as expected, he elaborates in Brussels on his latest suggestion for an autumn conference of leaders of the chief industrialized nations to discuss monetary and financial issues.

Aside from monetary issues, the European Council, as the three-yearly summit is called, will be the last opportunity heads of government will have to outline a common position on energy, raw materials and other raw materials.

Although it is now generally accepted that oil must be tackled on an equal footing with other raw materials, there is to be any hope of reactivating the ill-starred dialogue between producers and consumers, considerable differences still divide members of the EEC who belong to the American-sponsored International Energy Agency.

On raw materials, a number of schemes have been put forward, including various proposals by the European Commission, most of which involve some form of price mechanism for stabilizing the earnings of producing countries so as to even out price fluctuations and afford security of supply to the industrialized consumer nations.

Among the questions which heads of government must consider are exactly what commodities should be included in any agreement with the developing world and whether special attention should be given to a selected group of exceptionally poor nations.

The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has already drawn up its own lists of suggested commodities and specially deserving nations. One of the choices before the EEC is to decide whether to go along with these or put forward its own proposals.

Another topic that seems certain to feature prominently at the summit is the increasingly uncertain political situation in Portugal. EEC governments have committed themselves in principle to an ambitious programme of increased trade and aid for Portugal but it is linked with the development of a "pluralist democracy".

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OVERSEAS

Congress to challenge Mr Ford on oil prices

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 14

The first round of a big battle between President Ford and the Democratic majority in Congress opened today with an announcement by the White House that Mr Ford would send a Bill to Congress in the next few days that called for the gradual ending of oil price controls.

Senator Henry Jackson said he would seek to block the Bill, as soon as it was presented. The Bill is seen in Washington as a major test of strength for the President and probably the most important challenge to the idea that the vast number of Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives make this a veto-proof Congress.

Mr Carl Albert, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr Thomas O'Neill, deputy leader of the house Democrats, both said that Congress would reject the President's efforts at price decontrol. Mr O'Neill said a main argument against the Bill was the proposal that oil prices should be allowed to rise to as high as possibly \$13.50 (about £6) a barrel.

The new Bill is important because it will have a direct impact on inflation and world oil prices. The President has threatened to veto legislation to extend domestic oil price controls beyond August 31 if Congress rejects it. The Democrats in Congress would then try to override the President's veto.

The main features of the new Bill are the gradual ending of all price controls on domestically produced crude oil, the imposition of a windfall profits tax on oil companies, with a refund granted to offset new exploration costs, and tax rebates to lower income groups to offset the increases in oil prices produced by decontrol.

The White House claims that the impact of the legislation will be to increase domestic petrol prices by only 1 cent a gallon this year and by a maximum of 7 cents a gallon by the end of 1978, when all controls will be abolished.

Senator Jackson argued today that the ending of controls would add 15 cents a gallon to petrol prices immediately. The White House says that ending price controls will lead to reduced domestic consumption, because of price rises, and that it will also stimulate domestic production. It maintains that, by ending controls, the volume of oil imports may be cut by 900,000 barrels a day by the end of 1978.

Opponents of the legislation maintain that ending controls will have a dramatic, inflationary impact and will result in a further substantial boost to oil company profits. In Congress the Bill is going to be used, to some extent, as yet another means of bringing pressure on the oil companies. Many congressmen feel the oil companies have been exploiting the oil crisis to boost their profits and that the Ford Administration is extremely sympathetic to the interests of the oil companies alone.



Former President Nixon greets other beach-lovers near his home in San Clemente, California.

Manila grants autonomy to Muslims as rebels attack

Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, July 14

President Marcos of the Philippines has sent a telegram to the Islamic conference here saying that he has granted autonomy to Muslims in his country.

The message from Mr Marcos is under study by the Islamic foreign ministers, the conference spokesman, Mr Gamal Muhammad Ahmad, said.

Meanwhile a Philippine Muslim complained that none of the \$7m (£3.3m) earmarked by last year's conference for the Philippines was actually disbursed.

Haji Datu Salipada Pendutan, President of the Philippine Muslim Association, said he came to the conference to ask them to put last year's Philippines resolution on Muslim economic development into effect.

Agencia France Presse. Manila, July 14. Muslim rebels have sacked two coastal villages in an apparent move to dramatize the rebellion during the Islamic conference.

Five civilians were reported to be seriously wounded and 25 others were missing and believed dead in the attacks over several days in the coastal villages of Zamboanga province, about 500 miles south of Manila. The rebels, in army fatigues, came on board boats when they attacked the villages of Salabuyo and Sarabayo.

The fighting coincided with the Islamic conference, which began on Saturday with about 40 Muslim nations participating. Mr Muhammad Hassan el-Tohamy, the Islamic Secretary-General, last month presented the autonomy proposal to President Marcos to resolve the conflict that has killed more than 3,000 people in three years.

The plan for self-rule was to be the basis for the resumption of talks between the breakaway Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine Government. The two parties met in Jiddah last January but failed to reach agreement on the rebel demand for autonomy in the predominantly Muslim Mindanao-Sulu region.—UPI.

Mrs Gandhi's appeal set for August 11

Delhi, July 14.—The Supreme Court of India will begin hearing the appeal in the electoral corruption case against Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, on August 11.

The timing means that her legal entanglement, which has kept India in political turmoil for a month, probably will not be resolved before September.

Mrs Gandhi's lawyers, arguing that this appeal should be disposed of as quickly as possible, had sought to begin the hearing next week, but lawyers for the other side requested the later date.

"It is proof that the Indian courts are truly independent, even in a case like this one," said Mr Shanti Bhushan, lawyer for Mr Raj Narain, the politician who ran for Parliament against Mrs Gandhi in 1971 and then took her to court when he lost.

It was this action that precipitated the present crisis. One of the reasons Mr Bhushan gave for needing extra time was that his client is in jail. Mr Narain was one of thousands of Mrs Gandhi's political opponents who were rounded up after the Government declared a state of emergency on June 26.

Mr Bhushan also disclosed today that the third-ranking member of Mr Narain's legal team, Mr S. N. Choudhry, had also been arrested. He declined to speculate why Mr Choudhry had been detained, but it was thought that the reason was related to the lawyer's personal political activities, rather than his association with the Gandhi case.

India has generally been calm in the two and a half weeks since the Government assumed unprecedented powers, but a trickle of arrests has continued around the country. Some of those held have been identified as members of anti-Government organizations that were barred on July 4, and others as "subversive" or "terrorist" characters.

Today's 15-minute hearing considered only the question of fixing a date for appeal, and was conducted by a three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice Y. K. Laxmi. Mrs Gandhi did not attend.

Mr Bhushan estimated that the arguments would take three weeks or so, and he said that he would range over charges of misconduct against the Prime Minister originally brought by the Prime Minister's own lawyers in the New York Times News Service Delhi July 14. The Government today barred Mr Bhushan, correspondent of Financial Times, from entering India and him in an airport terminal until he could be put on a flight out of the country.

Mr Bhushan said that he had written before his arrest that he was a nationalist to be barred under the emergency. Another correspondent, Lewis Simons of the New York Post, was expelled July 1, apparently because he had written before his arrest that he was a nationalist to be barred under the emergency.

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Army told of leftist plot in Portugal

Lisbon, July 14.—The Portuguese Army was warned today of attempts to divide it as the country grappled with a political crisis here and bloody fighting in Angola, its largest and richest African territory.

Copcon, the internal security force, issued a statement accusing the extreme-left Maoists (MRPP) of working towards "the paralysis and sabotage of the Army and the mass desertion of soldiers with their arms".

More than 400 MRPP militants were arrested last May but Copcon said only 27 were still in jail. Their leader, Sergeant Arnaldo Matos, escaped from detention last week.

While General Vasco Gonçalves, the leftist Prime Minister, was trying today to fill the gap in the Cabinet left by the withdrawal of the Socialists, about 200 angry farmers sacked the offices of the Communist Party and the left-wing Popular Socialist Front (FSP) in Rio Maior, 50 miles north of Lisbon.

According to press reports reaching here today from the embattled capital of Luanda, the Portuguese African possession of Angola has been plunged into a state of open civil war. Troops of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were reported to have driven out forces of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) from Luanda after five days of fighting. Three hundred people are feared to have been killed.

One report said the Zaire-based FNLA was sending reinforcements to the capital. Before leaving Lisbon last night for Luanda, Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, the Foreign Minister, told reporters that Portugal might have to intervene to prevent what he called further massacres of the Angolan people and to protect Portuguese living there.

"I am ready to resort to anything, including an appeal to international bodies, not only to ensure that peace prevails but that there is a suitable platform for independence", he said.—Reuter.

Vigilante patrols by Basques in France

From Robert Fisk
St Jean de Luz, July 14

After formally telling the local commissariat that they no longer felt safe under French police protection, Basque nationalists have now begun their own vigilante patrols in this tiny fishing port to protect themselves from possible assassination and bombing by Spanish extremists.

They are anxious not to exaggerate the importance of their decision. A Madrid newspaper has already interpreted it as the equivalent of an armed rebellion on French soil.

There are now permanent guards posted outside restaurants and homes used by refugees from the Spanish Basque provinces. At the white-painted furniture store in the Boulevard Victor Hugo, which was bombed last month with 4lb of commercial explosive left in a baby's pram, two armed Basques keep watch each night.

Officially the Basques, whose internal political divisions are represented here in miniature, will not talk about their decision which has received the specific support of the ETA separatist movement.

But the nationalists told the police at Bayonne, in just over a week ago to tell them of the vigilante patrols; and the gendarmes who also keep watch on the furniture store frequently stop and talk to the Basques on guard duty there. Their revolvers are legally held.

Because the French border towns are filled with tourists at this time of year the police have every reason ostensibly to ignore the Basque refugee problem. Since General Franco declared a state of "exception" in the Basque provinces, no more than 40 refugees have come to live in the town, many of them cared for by the owner of the bombed furniture store.

But the police go to somewhat extraordinary lengths to express the town's normalcy. This morning, for instance, a French policeman was seen on the outskirts of the town half crouching beside a house a few yards from a main road intersection, holding a sub-machine gun. The sergeant at St Jean de Luz, whose 35 men control the town summer and winter, pointed out that the policeman could not have existed.

The French Government has not been so reticent about the course of events in St Jean de Luz and the other two towns on this side of the border, Bayonne and Hendaye, in which seven bombs have exploded so far this year.

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Greek community makes the best of its fate turning the poorer south into a going concern Striking contrasts in partitioned Cyprus

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, July 14

Whenever friends visit Andreas in his small junk-shop in the Turkish quarter of Limassol, it is always the same. Mischievously he guides his visitor's hand to a chain dangling from the ceiling. It yanks violently. A bell is suddenly spirited into action and Andreas crumples into fits of toothless laughter.

"This never fails to give my friends a laugh," he says. "And, God knows, there are few laughs in Cyprus these days". For a man who has lost as much as he has, Andreas gets a surprisingly large share of laughs. His story is not unique among the 180,000 Greek Cypriots who were rendered homeless by the Turkish invasion a year ago. A prosperous estate agent in Famagusta, his world collapsed as the deeds he held became worthless. These days he seeks a living in a dispirited shop he bought from a Turk who fled to the north.

"If you think I am in bad shape you should see some of my friends," Andreas says. "I've seen Greeks who were millionaires wander into my shop—they have lost everything. They are in a daze. But we were the fools."

We treated the Turks like donkeys. Now they have the upper hand. We thought we were the philosophers. But the only philosophers were the gypsies. Whatever they owned they were round their necks. Show me a Greek or a Turk who has won. Show me one who will win, only the gypsies are the victors.

Andreas is one side of the tragedy that is Cyprus. In a pawnshop on the Greek side of the line two old Turkish women fidget nervously as a broker reaches his verdict. Before him are spread ornate necklaces, tarnished gold rings and coins and an array of eastern jewelry. They are collecting money for their flight north to join their menfolk who have already fled. For them, and the rest of the 8,000 Turks who remain in the Greek-held southern part of the island, life is, at best, a bewildering experience. Like the Greeks who remain in the Turkish-held areas, they are political pawns.

The quarters in which they live have been transformed into ghost towns. Save for some old men idling round a pot of coffee or an occasional young mother with her children, the streets are deserted. Abandoned houses looted bare with smashed window panes and doors bear witness to the recent past.

Cyprus is a partitioned island. North of the so-called Attila line the Turkish Army sits on the prosperous third of the island. In towns like the picturesque resort of Kyrenia, colonization is complete; to the west in the crisscross plods along in fits and starts; and Famagusta still awaits its fate.

In the south, the Greek majority is making the best of what defeat has bequeathed them. The spectacle of droves of refugees, clustering in the forests of the British Dhekelia base is still vivid in most minds. But the tragedy is not all what it may have been. Now less than 18,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from the north are left in the tents provided for them by the Government.

The Greek Cypriot economy did not suffer the fate that seemed in store for it. Unemployment still ranges between 25 and 30 per cent, but labour intensive projects have begun to bear fruits.

The Greek Cypriot community has also been exporting its skills to neighbouring countries, particularly to the Arab world. It is not the booming economy of the old days, but it is still very much a going concern.

Indeed, to the visitor to both sides, the contrast is striking. Given the richest part of the island, the Turks have made little headway in exploiting it. Even in rudimentary things like restaurants and hotels, requisitioned Greek-Cypriot property, progress is minimal.

Not so with the Greeks. Hoteliers and entrepreneurs from Famagusta and Kyrenia have restarted from scratch along the now bustling southern coast.

Clearly, the future depends on whether a settlement can be reached between the Greek and Turkish leaderships. The Turks, who hold all the cards, have made it clear that they will accept nothing less than partition much in the form that it now exists. The Greeks find this a pill too bitter to swallow.

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Canadian Conservatives choose leader in February

OVERSEAS

US space team fear mission with Russians today will be their last manned flight for four years

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Cape Canaveral, July 14

The most bizarre aspect of the Soviet-American experiment to make a space rescue later this week is that the spaces could not be repeated on future craft. There are no plans to include the special apparatus devised for this flight on any other space vehicles, or indeed to manufacture the apparatus.

This was one of several issues nearly skirted round by both the Russians and the Americans on eve-of-launch press conferences. However, the United States Space Agency is still hoping to persuade the Russians to reverse a decision reached some time ago not to make a second joint flight.

What the Americans would like to do is link a Soyuz and Apollo craft together with a Russian Salyut to create a very big space station.

Two Saturn rockets made as usual to launch the Soyuz and Apollo. A second collaborative venture would allow the Americans to keep their corps of astronauts active.

Otherwise there will be no more journeys into space for them for four to five years when the next generation of spacecraft is ready.

Dr G. M. Low, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), has made a case for building the largest space station possible. However it is beginning to appear that Nasa is searching for ways to keep as much as possible of its manned space work intact in the light of cuts in government spending.

Whichever way the joint space adventure this week is examined, the Russians are getting the best of the bargain. If such a description can be given to a single flight costing \$400m at best estimates. True costs are impossible to assess because there are no Soviet figures available; but the Americans have footed the bill for developing the extra equipment needed to link the Apollo and Soyuz capsules together.

In fact the manoeuvres needed for a rendezvous are only possible because the Apollo craft is larger than the Russian one and hence can carry the additional fuel. That is why the Soyuz is being launched first, to wait passively in orbit to be sought and caught.

The Russians are also getting a lesson in a new American method of electronic navigation and guidance, derived from missile work. Believed to be far in advance of anything else in the world, this was among the devices that allowed the Americans to go to the Moon.

Though the rocket technology used by both countries to hurl astronauts into space by brute force are now considered obsolescent, many of the special instruments are not. The navigation and guidance system in question was the one that allowed the Americans to use two craft, one orbiting the Moon and the other landing. The device was perfected with unmanned scientific craft which explored the Moon in the same way: one spacecraft went in orbit and one landed.

Identical conditions exist in the plans of the two countries to send craft to Mars. The Russians have made a not very successful attempt at direct landings on the planet. The major American attempt on Mars to be launched in August will repeat the process of first orbiting the planet. The vehicle will then split into two, one part staying above the surface and the other landing.

Moscow, July 14.—Soviet officials today ruled out any experiments with the Russian space laboratory Salyut 4 that will be in orbit at the same time as Soyuz-Apollo.

Mr Boris Petrov, chairman of the Interkosmos Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was asked if the prime Soyuz or the back-up Soyuz might try to link up with Salyut after conclusion of the Soyuz-Apollo mission.

He replied that no further docking with Salyut 4 was planned. Both Soviet space-ships ready for the Soviet-American mission were fitted with docking systems that would not mate with Salyut, he pointed out. Cosmonaut Alexei Yeliseyev, the Soviet flight director, said there might be communications between Soyuz and the Salyut, but that was all.

The Salyut has been manned by two cosmonauts for seven weeks. It is the first time that any country has run two separate manned missions simultaneously and some observers in Moscow thought the Russians might be planning some additions to the Soyuz-Apollo mission. Mr Yeliseyev said the Soyuz 18 would return the crew from Salyut during the last 10 days of the month. This would leave them still short of the American record of 84 days in space.

Officials said today that advance announcements of Soviet manned space launches may become regular practice if all goes well with the Soyuz-Apollo mission. Hitherto Soviet launches have never been announced until after the fact. The duration of flights are not normally given.

At Baikounur, where the Soviet Soyuz is to be launched tomorrow on the joint mission, Colonel Leonov and Mr Kubasov, the two cosmonauts on the flight, gave a press conference for Soviet journalists from behind a glass screen protecting them from gawks.

Both cosmonauts said they were feeling fit and eagerly awaiting their launch just after noon GMT tomorrow.—AP. Reuter and UPI.

Military dangers, page 14

Moscow department stores are selling scent named EPAS (Apollo-Soyuz Test Project) in honour of today's joint space mission.

Photographs of Somalia base impress Whitehall

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Booklets containing United States aircraft reconnaissance photographs of purported Russian military activity in the Somali port of Berbera have been distributed to the defence groups of Britain's two main political parties by Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence.

Mr Mason is known to be impressed by the evidence provided by the photographs of Soviet facilities in Berbera, in the face of persistent Russian attempts to play down the significance of the Somali connection. He is fighting off further claims for a more extensive investigation of the Somali port in defence as part of Britain's belt-tightening process.

The Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation with Somalia about a year ago. Soon after the treaty the Americans said they had noted the start of a significant expansion of Soviet facilities at Berbera, including a large storage area, new housing construction, the beginnings of an airfield with a 15,000ft runway and, more controversially, places for handling and storing missiles.

In an effort to refute the American allegations, Somalia recently invited an international group of journalists to Berbera, but then refused to show them all the installations.

Dr Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, in a briefing to a congressional committee, said that the facilities for missiles were 80 per cent complete.

The alleged site is about two miles east of the new airfield and two miles south-west of the port. When complete, it could house the Russian reloaded missile ships, submarines and aircraft operating in and over the Indian Ocean, the Americans say.

Construction of the port, which has deep, clear access from the open sea, began after an economic agreement with the Soviet Union in 1962. It is used for supporting Russian naval units operating along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

According to Dr Schlesinger the photographs indicated housing capacity for up to 1,500 Russians in the port, including up to 300 berths on a barracks ship which has been stationed there since 1972.

The evidence of Soviet preparations for a long-term presence in the Indian Ocean has been used by Dr Schlesinger to support arguments for expansion of American facilities on the British-owned island of Diego Garcia.

Chinese miners discuss equality of pay

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 14

China's coal miners are discussing ways of equalising disparities in their earnings which vary from the equivalent of £8 to £30 a month.

However, miners questioned last week during a visit to the Kai Luan mines east of Peking generally claimed that they were satisfied with their wages and wanted no more.

A veteran engineer said that young miners sometimes resented the higher pay given to older men although they did less work. But an older worker said that this was an aspect of socialism and, anyway, senior men were needed for their greater experience.

A pit worker aged 26 said he was pleased with his present wage of £17 monthly which was £5 more than he could get for working on the surface.

But he and his friends got no chance to express their views on equalization because the older men butted in every time a question was raised.

The informal debate going on among the miners, which seems to be quite lively—is part of the present nationwide campaign to restrict the so called eight-grade wage system in industry. However, all responsible officials insist that the campaign is still at the stage of discussion and no changes in the wage scales are envisaged for the immediate future.

There is no extra pay for overtime, but there is strong moral pressure on young workers to do labour voluntarily in their spare time as well as attend political study classes two or three times a week. The mines' hero is a veteran who for 20 years has given up his five days of annual holiday to work in the pit or instruct young miners.

Although living costs are low—about 10p a day for canteen meals—it is still an austere life and the cheerfulness of the young workers was striking in the somewhat dreary surroundings of their dormitory.

Taiwan amnesty in memory of Chiang Kai-shek

Taipei, July 14.—The Taiwan government released 468 prisoners to coincide with the 100th-day observance of the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, the Justice Department said.

Those released included 200 political prisoners, 468 convicted either as communist agents or rebels in the Taiwan independence movement.

The Justice Department said the prisoners were the first group to benefit by the nationwide clemency plan in honour of the late President. An additional 4,101 prisoners would have their sentences reduced by from one-third to one-half.—UPI.

Divers find five cannon from Spanish galleon

Key West, Florida, July 14.—Divers for a salvage firm seek the wreckage of the Spanish galleon Nuestra Señora de Atocha have found five of the ship's bronze cannon in the Atlantic 40 miles west of here.

Mr. Rich McHaley, vice-president of Treasure Salvors, said the cannon were found 50ft down.

For the past four years, treasure hunters have been attempting to trace the wreck of the Atocha, a seventeenth-century galleon that sank during a hurricane with more than 47 tons of silver and 27 tons of gold on board. In 1973, divers salvaged about \$5m (£2.3m) worth of gold bars, silver pieces of eight, and artifacts.—UPI.

10 die when bus crashes into ravine

Gauhati, India, July 14.—Ten people were killed and at least 21 seriously injured today when a bus collapsed under a ravine.

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Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Principles and practice

financing sandwich courses less hit and miss, they could help with paying for that initial vacation job which can lead to long-term employment.

On the education side, the DES might review the number and content of fashion and textile design courses in the light of the size, shape and direction of the industry of the future, being realistic about it, please. Many potential employers tell me that too often students are unaware of the technical advances being made in and essential to the future of the country. They regard Manchester as the back of beyond instead of the centre of "brilliant technology", and they see technology not as their servant but as their master. To do this presupposes that those who teach should be regularly refreshed in the nitty-gritty of the business.

What many people genuinely concerned with the fashion business would like to see

from the Government is a gesture of confidence in these nervous times; heaven knows what it might be—the CEC would like something that increases profitability; Lord Esher, rector of the Royal College of Art, hopes in his convocation address that the Government will give long-term support to the idea of better design "by ensuring that a proportion of public funds... going into industry will be used to support design innovation."

Might not our national airline fly in those buyers and press we have so far failed to attract? In France you can be offered two free nights in an hotel in return for your presence. While one can accept some of the moral argument for leaving the textile trade to less prosperous nations, should we not impose tariffs against those who undercut us only at the expense of pollution, exploitation, and long-term

harm to the environment? The disposal of effluents, the well-being of workers and the restoration of landscape are legal, built-in cost factors to us. Why should our industry have to compete with those who care nothing for such things?

Like William Morris, I am obsessed with the desire to improve the nation's taste by giving ordinary people the chance to buy beautiful things. Like Arthur Lasenby Liberty I believe that machines can be brought to the service of art. Like many far more knowledgeable people in this country I believe that both art and machinery can be provided from our nation's talents. It may well need a Gauguin figure to reestablish the image and power of the British textile industry. But that, too, could only be provided by the Government, would guess. And it is hardly an appointment I would wish on anyone to have to make.



A preeminent example of design talent combined with manufacturing expertise, marketing conviction, promotional glitter, and business reality is the Saint Laurent Rive Gauche operation. In England it is run with panache and dedication by Clare Rendlesham, who has no inhibition about why such apparently expensive clothes are worth importing to England. They are simply unique. Better made, better cut, more imaginative and yet less bizarre, more flattering on, more adaptable off, better coloured, in better materials. Chauvinist though I am, maddening though it is, I have to admit that as far as 90 per cent of the English fashion market goes, she is right.



Two outfits by Yves Saint Laurent. Available now from his shops at 113 New Bond Street, London W1, 35 Brompton Road SW1, and the Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, W1. ● Above: Cotton pique top with detailed stitching on the front. In white only, at £52.50. Worn over cotton shorts with side pockets and turn-ups at £36.50. In white only. Cotton cloche with stitching all over, and worn as you want to. In white and other colours. Low heeled white canvas shoes at £33. Also in red and blue, and leather and suede. ● Left: Cotton dress gathered to the yoke, and side pockets. In colours grey, black and brown at £47, and calico at £37. Wide, very soft, suede belt in brown, £16. Round bag in tan and other colours, £44. Brown leather wedge sandals. Two cotton scarves tied as a turban, from a selection at £6 each. Photographed in Holland Park by Lorenz Zatecky.

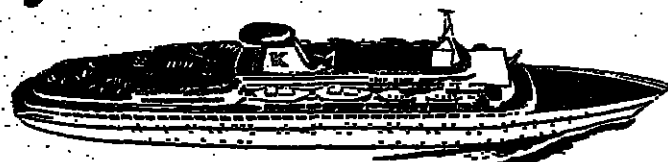
Patnet Lao hand back seized US warehouse

Vientiane, July 14.—The pro-communist Patnet Lao today returned to United States officials one of two warehouses seized by militant youths.

The youths still hold the General Services Organization warehouse and an American housing compound.

The Patnet Lao gave no explanation for the return of the warehouse, seized 16 days ago. The issue came up during a discussion of other matters between embassy officials and foreign ministry representatives.—UPI.

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"Sailing into Byzantium"

The third Carras cruise, 6th September to 28th September, starts its 3-week itinerary in Venice. Then takes you to Ravenna, Gytheion, Beirut, Haifa, Limassol, Paphos, Patmos, Chios, Istanbul, Trebizond, Sinop, Istanbul, Athos, Porto Carras, Thessaloniki, Volos, and finally Piraeus.

"Crown and Crescent"

The fourth, fifth and sixth Carras cruises, 28th September—12th October, 12th October—26th October and 26th October—9th November. These start their two week itinerary in Piraeus, then onto Istanbul, Alexandria, Beirut, Latakya, Beirut, Haifa, Heraklion and, finally Piraeus.

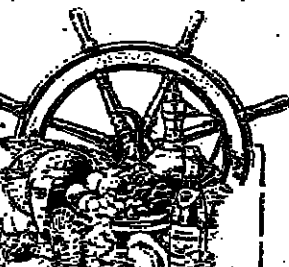
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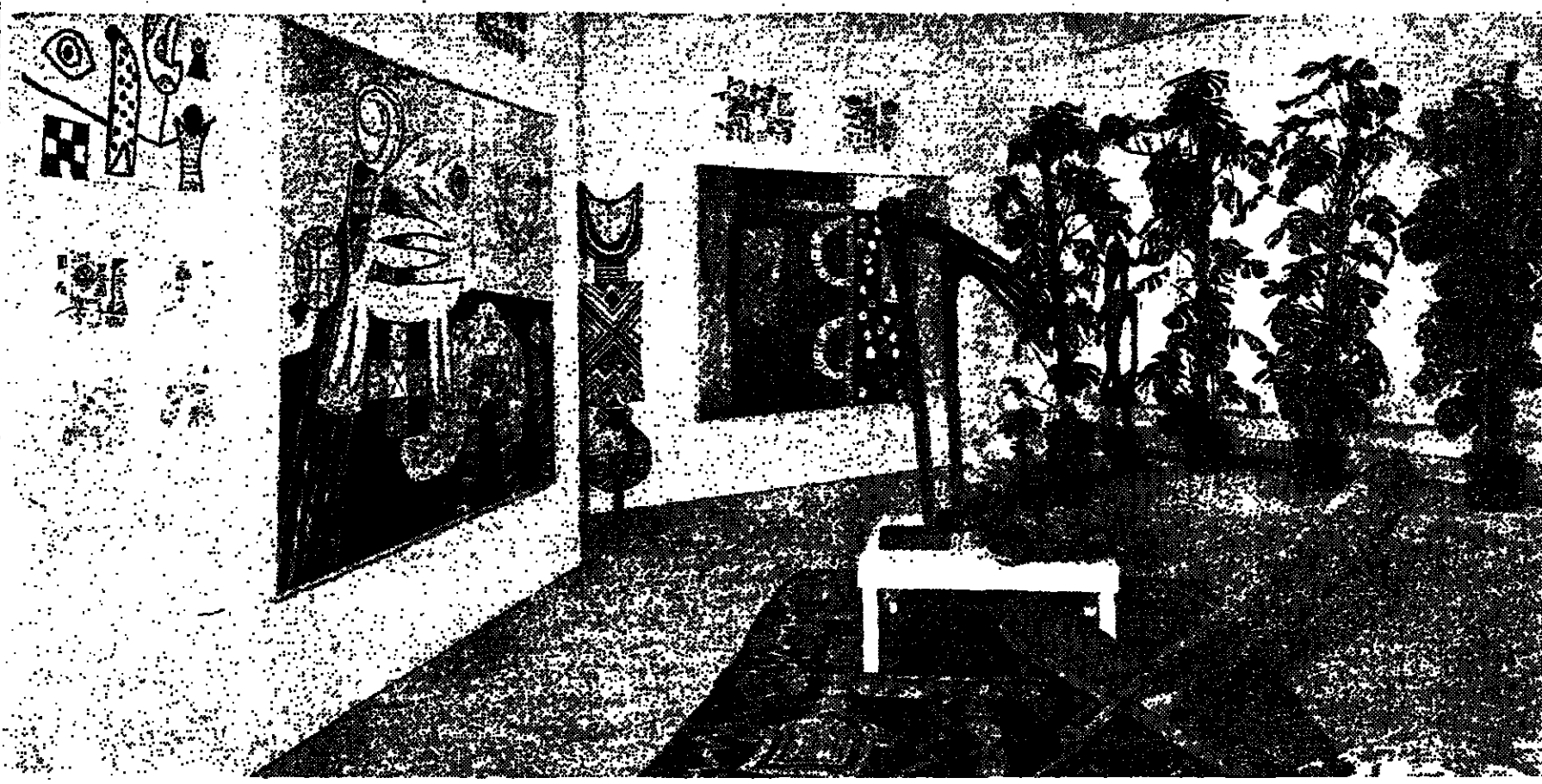
Baryshnikov debut at Covent Garden

Mikhail Baryshnikov makes his debut with the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden on October 22 in Kenneth MacMillan's *Romeo and Juliet*. Merle Park dances Juliet and Anthony Dowell makes his London debut as Mercutio. Baryshnikov makes two further appearances as Romeo with Merle Park as Juliet on October 23 and November 4, and will be seen as Prince Siegfried in Miss Park's *On the Moon* on October 27 and 28 and November 8 (matinee).

Other guest artists during this period include Natalia Makarova and Lynn Seymour.

With Anthony Dowell, Miss Makarova will be seen in *Romeo and Juliet*, *On the Moon* and *Manon*. Miss Seymour is partnered by David Wall in *Romeo and Juliet* and on October 23 and November 4, and will be seen as Prince Siegfried in Miss Park's *On the Moon* on October 27 and 28 and November 8 (matinee).

Kenneth MacMillan's one-act ballet *Symphony*, to be revived on July 29, has a cast which includes Lynn Seymour, Donald Macleary, Lesley Collier and Wayne Eagling. For the new performance on July 31, the cast is Rina Perle, David Wall, Laura Connor and Mark Silver. Set to Shostakovich's First Symphony, the ballet was last seen at Covent Garden in October, 1963.



Portrait of the artist at home

Paul Overy

Last week I suggested that it might be an idea if, as a change from its summer exhibitions of work by lesser-known British artists, the Serpentine Gallery gave over its rooms and garden for artists to work publicly for a month using them as working space and studios. The process of making art needs to be de-mythified. The artist and his studio are still surrounded by romantic nineteenth-century myths, bolstered by films, television, novels, popular biographies and bad art books. We need to be reminded that the artist is often somebody who works at a job like anyone else.

Recently the glut of participation and performance art—in which the artist himself and his methods of working are all too clearly revealed to the viewer—has paradoxically tended to compound the mystification by giving the artist the magical show-biz status of the performer or "all-round entertainer." To reveal those artists who are still quietly getting on with making things like sculpture and paintings—quietly getting on with making them—could help a public understanding of what artists today are attempting to do. It would demonstrate that the process of making an object or painting is almost as important as

the finished end product itself, perhaps even more important. And the spectator, watching the making and forming process, could perhaps imaginatively feel that he or she is taking some part in the realization of the work in a more constructive way than in many participation works or happenings.

Gimpel Films now has an exhibition, which although it does not literally show the artist at work, does make an attempt to understand something of the artist's working process, or at least his home surroundings. It is called *Alan Davie: A Painter's Environment* and is subtitled "an informal selection of paintings and drawings with primitive sculpture from the artist's collection." The show aims to try to recreate the interior of Davie's home in Hertfordshire where he lives for most of the year, except for three months spent in a cottage in Cornwall in the summer.

Apparently Davie likes to hang his recently completed canvases and pin his drawings up among his collection of primitive sculpture and enormous indoor plants, living with them for a time before parting with them. This recreation of Davie's home in a large deal-

er's gallery like Gimpel looks somewhat incongruous and artificial, yet it does help one to understand the sources of his paintings and the way he works from his material.

At their best Davie's paintings and drawings have a child-like vigour, but like the art of young children themselves it very quickly appears repetitive and lacking in development. Seeing his work amid the monster plants and painted wooden masks gives it a context and source and hence added interest, which might otherwise be lost. Just as seeing children's paintings in the context of the classroom or their own way of working gives them a further dimension. When Davie's paintings are hung together, separate from the primitive sculpture and convoluted organic forms which inspire them, they quickly lose their vitality and variety.

The effect is like listening to a lot of records of the revivalist Dixieland jazz of the post-war years. Davie's painting seems to bear the same relationship to African and Oceanic sculpture as that music did to the classic traditional jazz of the Twenties. Judging by the privately made record of Davie himself playing jazz (which can be heard on request at Gimpel's) his

music is a good deal more sophisticated than Dixieland now, but the paintings seem quite flat against the level. Initially exciting, they quickly pall.

Davie has always cultivated a traditional Celtic romantic image of the artist, much on the Augustus John model. The Gimpel show can only reinforce this kind of myth, with its photographs of the artist at leisure and play. Handsome, bearded (he is of Scottish origin), he is shown playing the clarinet, saxophone and piano, driving his Jaguar sports car or flying his glider. The spectator can but wonder in awe at the life of the artist, which is clearly so different from, so much more rumbustious and more exciting than, his own. This exhibition, which continues to July 26, seems more likely to reify than to demystify the working process of the artist.

The Californian artist Joe Goode is showing new works at Felicity Samuel, until August 8. These are series of canvases or paper works where one layer is torn irregularly to reveal a second layer underneath. The effect is like peeling wallpaper or distemper on the exposed interior of a partially demolished house. The colours are

powder blues and greys with an occasional dawn pink. The torn paper layers are not quite flat against the under layer, creating slight shadows and the suggestion of a third dimension. The associations conjured are the passing and sudden breaking of cumuli to reveal the blue beyond. The paintings are attractive, aesthetically carefree and remain just, but only just, on the right side of the cosmetic. They suggest images of sun and sky, leaving one to imagine the golden sand beneath. To use another musical parallel, they are the visual equivalent of The Beach Boys. And that just about defines their virtues and their limitations.

Gwyther Irwin's new paintings at the New Art Centre (until Saturday) are not markedly different from his last: pale colour progressions, so underplayed that they almost shade off into silence. They are subtle and sensitive, but one wonders how much more subtle and sensitive can be wrung out of the idiom. The final showing of "Three Slide Projects" by Dennis Oppenheim is tonight, not tomorrow as stated in my last article, at P. M. J. Self (Covent Garden), 50 Earlham Street, WC2 at 7 pm.

An evening with Fonteyn and Nureyev

It is called, quite simply, *An Evening with Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev*, but here at the opera house of the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts it all added up to quite a night.

Indeed, if anything, this is a better judged and better varied programme than the earlier ballet sampler we had in New York called *Nureyev and Friends*, the present programme has something for everyone, and also the opportunity to see the amazing, undraining Nureyev in four diverse and exhausting roles.

These works have been cleverly chosen to make up a programme that has both balance and interest, something to attract the complete newcomer to dance as well as the dance aficionado.

The programme opens with Frederick Ashton's *Marguerite and Armand*, includes *Le Corsaire* pas de deux and Maurice Bejart's unusual duet for two men, *Songs of a Wayfarer*, and ends with Jose Limon's *The Moor's Pavane*.

Although they have been partners for 12 years now, Dame Margot and Nureyev have had comparatively few roles created for them, but *Marguerite and Armand* will remain closely associated with them. Set to Liszt and based on Alexandre Dumas's *Le Comte de Monte-Cristo*, it is the Fonteyn-Nureyev signature piece, and they still dance it with a headlong passion and rapturous abandon. Dame Margot with her tremulous dancing is matched

by Nureyev's bold impetuosity, and both characters are wonderfully realized by the Ashton choreography.

Bejart's *Songs of a Wayfarer*, which was having its American premiere here, was created especially for Nureyev and the great Italian Premier Danseur, Paolo Bortoluzzi. It is a study of a man and his eventual acceptance of his inner self. Set to Mahler, it is a most persuasive and profound work, a small choreographic gem that was quite unexpected.

There can be nothing unexpected about the *Corsaire* pas de deux, but this classic razzmatazz helps balance the programme. It reveals yet another facet of the endless and tireless Nureyev and also shows him in partnership with one of his favourite ballerinas, the Canadian Karen Kain, who despite her certain gaucheness also proved charming and brilliant.

The *Moors Pavane* was almost the most unlikely item of all, if only because of its unusual and enticing casting. Nureyev's noble Moor is, of course, familiar, but the idea of Dame Margot as Desdemona is a most intriguing, if not a little odd, to say the least, titillating.

The production was supervised by the Royal Ballet's Leslie Edwards, who made a fine presence unobtrusively felt as Armand's father in *Marguerite and Armand* and deserves credit, as do all concerned, particularly Nureyev, for an outstanding evening of ballet.

Clive Barnes

Cello concertino

Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields
Cheltenham Festival

Stephen Walsh

Though not now the force it used to be in modern music, the Cheltenham Festival ended on Sunday on a high contemporary note with the first performance by Kenneth Heath and the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, under Neville Marriner, of a fine new work, *Ephippion* for cello and strings, by Elizabeth Maconchy.

Strings always bring out the best in Miss Maconchy. Her ten quartets are a genuinely considerable and serious contribution to a genre in which a lot of composers merely affect seriousness. *Ephippion*, written for 16 strings including the cello, is in a way more of a *jeu d'esprit*, despite its title, the Greek diminutive of "epic". But that hardly reflects on its originality of sound or its economy and clarity of form, which are its two, or three, chief virtues.

In effect, the piece is a cello concertino, conventionally in four movements. The music, almost perfectly balanced in texture throughout its 15 or so minutes, draws a clear line between the rhapsodic and melancholy sides of the cello's character, and the shimmering metallic fabrics of sound available to a modern string orchestra using free electronic counterpoint and special effects like glissando harmonics. In the scherzo, the most instantly attractive movement, the cello sings almost idly across a rhythmically elaborate mesh of orchestral ostinati. But the control of movement is so remarkably assured that the irregular rhythm is felt to be purposeful, never merely whimsical.

The work is braced by obvious connections. The first movement seems entirely built on melodic lines drawn out from the terse opening chords, as a result of which the harmonic sense is static, without strong growth. Only the slow movement, with its brief excursions into *dissonant* counterpoint, attempts continuing form. But it is not really achieved, and as one hopes at this point for a focus of tension, the movement is a slight disappointment.

However, the finale restores the work's true orbital character by re-using the first movement's chords, and by throwing away its ending, so that one would be neither surprised nor dismayed to hear the work through again.

Home again

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

John Percival

Home again after journeys to Korea, Japan and Battersea, the Royal Ballet planned several cast changes for its first two performances at the Garden and was forced by sickness and injury to adopt further changes at the last minute. The production of the ballet, including some very junior dancers, fitted into their roles with admirable ease, even if the total effect makes one aware that the recent creations are not built to last in the same way as *Les Femmes* with which they shared the evening.

Not every work can be a masterpiece, but Nijinska's ballet deserves that description. Both musically and on stage the performance was slightly below par: not much, but enough to detract from a less enduring work. The stark energy of Stravinsky's music, Nijinska's choreography, Gontcharova's designs overrode that easily, although I suspect

that recasting the bridal couple and their parents in a lower age-range might be advantageous.

Hans van Manen's *Four Seasons* had almost its original cast. It is built so beautifully upon Anthony Dowell's personal qualities that one cannot easily imagine it without him: even if you find another dancer equally capable of his fantastic speed and his slow control, the chance of matching his brooding presence, at once relaxed and intense, is remote.

In Kenneth MacMillan's *The Four Seasons*, Wayne Eagling took Dowell's place. He brought his own panache to the main solo, although he had trouble getting his feet round some of the fast entries in the finale.

Some of the replacements in *Four Seasons* are impressive: Lynn Seymour, prettier than ever, finds a wit that makes the Summer duet even funnier, and Georgina Parkinson obviously understands the implications of Winter's coolness. The young newcomers in Spring are not in that category, but they really do spring off the ground.

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THE ROYAL BALLET
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHAT THE TORIES SHOULD DO

It is not only the Labour Party which is suffering severe internal strains over Mr Healey's package. The Conservatives too have their differences, less publicized though these may be. There are some Conservative MPs who positively welcome an incomes policy which they have consistently regarded as a necessary instrument of economic management in a modern industrial state where the trade unions enjoy monopoly bargaining power. There are at the other end of the parliamentary party those who are actively opposed to any incomes policy which they consider a snare and a delusion serving only to distract attention from the basic requirement of monetary discipline. And there is in the middle the broad mass of Conservative MPs who believe that Mr Healey's measures are a necessary evil, but that they will have a broadly beneficial effect if implemented.

In these circumstances the natural party tactics when the matter is debated in the House of Commons would be for the Conservatives to move a seasonal amendment and then, after that had been voted on, to abstain on the substantive motion. That would be the best way to preserve the appearance of party unity—though even then it would be unlikely to present a completely united front—and to retain the greatest possible freedom of manoeuvre for the future. The party could pursue this course with a lighter heart knowing that the Government could still be sure of their majority, despite some of the left-wing voting against or abstaining.

That is the direction in which the Conservatives are beckoned by considerations of party advantage. But it would not be good enough for them to determine

their conduct on that basis alone. For some time now their leaders have been demanding quite properly, that the Government should take action to deal with the economic perils facing the country at whatever cost to party unity. In the action he has taken the Chancellor has indeed put Labour Party unity at risk. To have held back for that reason at this time would in fact have been a dereliction of duty. But the price that it is right to demand of Labour may reasonably be asked of the Conservatives too. In an hour of national emergency Oppositions also have their obligations.

In deciding how they should vote the Conservatives ought to ask themselves two questions. Would it be in the national interest for Mr Healey's package to be accepted or rejected? And would it have a better chance of achieving its purpose if the Conservatives voted for it or abstained? The first question should not be rephrased to ask whether the package has gaps and weaknesses. It certainly has. Some of them have been exposed by Mrs Thatcher; some have been referred to in these columns.

We need no reminding that an incomes policy is not an end in itself, that inflation will be curbed only by effective control of the money supply. We have consistently attached the greatest importance to limiting public expenditure and we acknowledge that the evidence is not conclusive that the Chancellor will be as stringent as we would wish. But the most reasonable conclusion to draw from the White Paper is that he does intend to continue cutting government spending, and the limit on wage increases, if it can be made to stick, should make it politically easier to keep up the restriction of the money supply. An effective

incomes policy will not by itself stop inflation but it should reduce the level of unemployment that will be suffered while inflation is halted by other means.

It follows that the Chancellor should be kept under continuous pressure not to weaken or government spending and the money supply, but also that the chances of beating inflation will be better if the Government's policy is approved. If it were rejected not only would a valuable supporting weapon have been thrown aside but the psychological effects at home and abroad would be most damaging. It would be concluded that the country was once again not prepared to support tough anti-inflationary action. That would immediately have grave consequences for foreign confidence in the pound and would make it all the harder for any other Government in the future to be appropriately resolute.

But provided that Mr Healey's package is approved by Parliament would it really make much difference whether or not the Conservatives supported it? The answer is that the policy is part substance and part psychology, and the psychological element depends considerably on a general sense of national purpose. The hope is that this will have its effect both on British trade unionists and on foreign holders of sterling. The Conservatives have their part to play not in creating a phoney consensus on the basis of policies in which they do not believe but in voting according to what they consider to be the best interests of the country—even at the risk of exposing the divisions in their own ranks. After all the rhetoric of recent months it will now be their turn to prove that they can put party second.

Squatters and the law: problems of eviction

From Mr Alastair Black
Sir, Miss Elizabeth Harper (July 11) in telling of her return to find squatters occupying her Kensington home correctly says "these disorderly bands are increasing". In Greater London the total of all writs and other process for possession of land increased from 58 in the 1972/73 financial year to 679 in 1973/74, up to 937 in 1974/75, some 30 per cent of all cases having involved squatters. These figures relate only to High Court actions or process under the Land Clauses Act and to these figures must be added those of all the county courts within Greater London which will be considerably greater.

An analysis of 197 writs involving squatters issued between March 1973 and December 1974 by plaintiffs, names and descriptions show that 38.6 per cent of plaintiffs were limited companies or firms, 24.9 per cent were London boroughs (four boroughs only) and 18.2 per cent government departments and charities and only 18.3 per cent issued by individual plaintiffs. The majority of the addresses concerned were within the Camden and Kensington areas.

A regular feature of cases against squatters is that the Sheriff's officers have themselves to force entry to the property and once inside they find scenes of warren squatters play havoc with efforts to house people in need. In a recent case a warrant was issued in respect of a house that had been completely renovated and recently sold; squatters had moved in before the purchasers; they left two days before the date of eviction and on the morning of the eviction the house was left full of rubbish, the house causing damage which we were later told exceeded £2,000.

The following report (written the day after the operation of an eviction of squatters in North London) is typical of the major type of operation there has all too frequently to be mounted to remove squatters determined to resist eviction.

"Entry was gained to four houses without problems and some three squatters were evicted. These squatters were of the 'dossier' type, possessing only bed rolls.

"The remaining house has been occupied for approximately two years by leaders of local squatters' organisations, the main spokesman being the same person that we have met up with on many cases in the past. The house was securely barricaded, squatters occupied positions at upper windows and on the roof from which they could direct jets of water at our officers. It was not possible to gain access through any lower window, nor was

it immediately possible to get on to the roof. The front door had to be breached and entry was finally gained by jumping into the basement and from that point the barricade at the door and the door itself was removed. Inside, the door was found to be blocked by bedsprings laced together with heavy chains. This obstruction proved most difficult to remove especially as the squatters were bosing everyone who attempted to climb the stairs and emptying over them pans containing urine and other excrement. Eventually the springs were removed by being pulled downwards. This manoeuvre required the combined force of some six men and in pulling down the obstruction a squatter became entangled in the chains with his long hair. He was in considerable pain and he had to have his hair cut with a knife to release him.

"This did not stop his colleagues from continuing their attack with water and other missiles. The squatters retreated to the upper floors and behind a blocked trap door. As every attempt to remove this obstruction failed it was decided that holes should be cut in the ceiling. So much water had been used that the entire building was 'live' as all the electrical connections were shorting. It was not possible to switch off the mains. While the ceiling was being opened up, a second team had entered the adjoining building and, using a ladder as the stairs had been destroyed, managed to get into the attic. There they started making a hole in the roof and while they were doing this several squatters now on top of the roof struck through the openings made by the officers with wood on which nails were protruding. However, at this stage no officer was hurt.

"Eventually the roof was bridged and a squad of Sheriff's officers, accompanied by the police entered the first house through the attic. Their entry coincided with the entry of the first squad through the ceiling. Some fifteen persons were found in the building. The spokesman for the squatters said afterwards to the chief police officer present that he considered 'it had all gone off very quietly'. Five Sheriff's officers were hurt, one requiring hospital treatment. However, the entire operation was completed in one hour.

"To assist in the enforcement of the order of the High Court there were 19 Sheriff's officers and police session men and 35 policemen engaged.

"It is our experience in Greater London that the genuine 'homeless' for whom there can be the greatest sympathy, accept a court order and usually leave at the oral request of the Sheriff's officer with resignation and sometimes distress but frequently with great dignity. The homeless can be helped through the welfare officers of the borough concerned and information is obtained in advance to be handed to the persons evicted. The majority of squatters are not interested in any offers of official help. A curious fact is the increase in numbers of writs together with the

difficulties of any forward planning and of recruitment in this office, because of the proposals to remove all enforcement proceedings from the High Court, and thus from the Sheriff, to the County Court has resulted in an increase in the time lag between the date the writ is received by the Sheriff and of its execution. No 'private armies' or outside security firms are engaged by the Sheriff and only Sheriff's officers and possession men answer to the High Sheriff and through him to the County Court. Unfortunately the Sheriff can call upon the police as 'the power of the county' to assist because of the provision in the 1887 Sheriff's Act. The County Court Bailiff has no such rights.

There is some hope for the future to be found in the Law Commission Working Paper No 54 of June 28, 1974. This provisional report does encourage Miss Harper's use of self-help. "It is our provisional view that provided that the law affords to the persons entitled to occupation but excluded from it a speedy means of regaining his occupation without the exercise of self-help, resort to a person seeking to enter his property. It should, we think, be an offence for a person to enter even his own property by force if it is held by another lawfully entitled to it." (Para 38). Constructively (Para 73) two new criminal offences are proposed: "(a) without lawful authority entering property by force adversely to any person in physical occupation of it, or entitled to occupy it, and (b) being unlawfully on property and failing to leave as soon as reasonably practical after being ordered to leave by the person entitled to occupation."

This office has suggested to the Law Commission that to be included in the definition of a person entitled to occupation should be a Sheriff's officer holding a warrant issued as a result of an application by the plaintiff to an order for possession from the High Court under the expeditions processes or Order 113. In Mr. Black's case (1973) SVR 71, that Miss Harper quotes in fact there was an interval of only five days between the taking out of the summons and the grant of the order. In our view if effective enforcement procedures are available with a sanction of arrest and possible imprisonment of the squatter, the order will be more effective and over-burdened housing scene. Effective re-planting and rebuilding of derelict property can be proceeded with without expensive delays caused by unlawful occupation by "disorderly bands" of increasingly organized squatters. But how much further time will elapse before any final recommendation of the Law Commission becomes substantive law?

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR BLACK,
Under Sheriff of Greater London,
Office of the High Sheriff of Greater London,
Arundel House,
13-15 Arundel Street, WC2.
July 14.

Arab rights in Jerusalem

From Mr Said Hammami

Sir, Are these the "moral" conclusions which Mr David M. Jacobs invites us to draw from the "few facts"—few, but spurious—in his letter which you published on July 8?

(1) It is right for Zionists to claim exclusive Jewish sovereignty over the whole of Jerusalem. It is wrong for the Arabs to claim sovereignty over even that part which they managed to save from Zionist usurpation in 1948.

(2) It is right for Zionists to expel Arabs, but wrong for Arabs to expel Jews.

(3) Arab desecration of Jewish holy places is reprehensible; Zionist desecration of Moslem holy places is unmentionable. (For the facts see Jerusalem key to peace, by Evan M. Wilson, who was a United States Consul-General in Jerusalem from 1964 to 1967.)

(4) The right of both peoples "to live and worship in the City" extends to newcomers from Soviet Russia who have never seen Jerusalem before, but not to Arabs who were born and grew up there, and ever since been prevented by Israel from returning to their homes.

(5) Because Zionists choose to regard Jerusalem as their capital, their most holy city, that automatically gives them some prior right over the indigenous inhabitants whose roots in Palestine reach back to the dawn of history before the advent of Jew, Christian or Muslim.

Yours faithfully,

SAID HAMMAMI,
Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization,
111 Hay Hill, W1.
July 9.

Defence of Sinai

From Professor A. L. Goodhart, QC

Sir, Those of us who have seen the Nile and Gidi Passes, and have counted the shattered Egyptian tanks that attempted during the 1967 Six Day War to escape through these gaps in the desert mountains, will realize what an excellent article "Detente or defence: Israel's choice in Sinai" (July 8) your Defence Correspondent, Henry Stanhope, has written.

He has described the passes in eight illuminating words: "this is the twentieth-century gateway to Israel." From the Israeli standpoint it is the only safe gateway because it will be able to halt any Egyptian advance "before it got into its stride." Moreover the desert mountains enclosing the two passes "provide a superb vantage point for optical and electronic observation of the sandy plains to the west, leading towards the shimmering waters of the distant canal." If Israel had to move its defensive position back of the mountains, then these would be a screen against the Israeli radar system instead of aiding it.

If Israel were to surrender its main defence for non-military reasons then it would risk losing a military war. This is a point which must never be forgotten.

It may surprise some of your readers that Mr Stanhope, having referred to the defence of Israel, has made no reference to the defence of Egypt and the two passes. The only major event which he was right, because there is no need for such a defence. The passes are essential to Egypt only if it is attacking Israel. It is not concerned with defence, because the Israelis would be held up by the forces of defence. The Arab allies there may be other ways in which Israel might seek to attack Egypt, but the passes are not one of them.

It has been argued that Egypt must advance to recapture the whole Sinai Peninsula to redeem its national honour. But in 1967 when President Nasser was urged to "fight on in Sinai in guerrilla fashion", his reply was: "It is a desert and we cannot conduct a people's liberation war in Sinai because there are no people there. There are no more than 30,000 people in the whole of Sinai. The area is still arid, and there are only a few Bedouins in it."

Not can history justify another war. The only major event which the Sinai Desert has known in 3,000 years was when Moses received the Ten Commandments. It was the Turkish Sultan who governed the peninsula until the end of the First World War. The greater Sinai was handed over to the Egyptians who used it in an attempt to exclude Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba.

I doubt whether the United States will attempt to support an aggressive Egyptian war by insisting that Israel should surrender "the gateway to Israel." It is not for me to say what the British should do, but I hope that those who are concerned with Middle Eastern affairs will study your Defence Correspondent's article with care.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR GOODHART,
University College,
Oxford.
July 11.

St Paul's School site

From Sir Joseph Lockwood

Sir, I would like to add my support to the West Kensington Environment Campaign to save St Paul's School's old playing fields as an amenity for the people—particularly the children—of this area.

As Chairman of the Governors of the Royal Ballet School, situated exactly opposite, and also as Chairman of the Charter Body governing the Royal Ballet, who use the same building, I am particularly conscious of the need to preserve for young people some open and safe space in an area that offers no alternative to buildings, railways and to the incessant traffic of one of the busiest road complexes in Europe. The loss to this part of London of this one recreational space would be irreparable.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH LOCKWOOD,
The Royal Ballet School,
155 Talgarth Road,
Barons Court, W14.
July 2.

EAST EUROPEAN BRIDGES

Mr Callaghan's visit to Poland is a welcome sign of interest in an important area. Britain has not had much of an eastern policy since Mr Macmillan's remittance attempt at honest ruckery in 1959. Almost throughout the sixties Britain was wooing western Europe and could not move faster than West Germany in eastern policy. Moreover, Britain had none of the special reasons which drove other countries to develop their eastern relations. She did not have Germany's frontier problems, France's pretensions, Italy's Communist Party or America's super power interests. Preoccupied with Brussels and with her own internal weakness she gradually allowed others to overtake her in political and commercial relations.

This has had the advantage of allowing Britain to appraise east-west relations with a detachment and objectivity which has proved valuable in negotiations. Her role in the long deliberations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is supposed to reach its climax in Helsinki this month, has been very far from negligible. In bilateral relations with eastern Europe, however, she has been a little slow to take up some of the opportunities available.

Most of the area (Rumania is a partial exception) must stay broadly in line with the Soviet Union and some of its leaders were obliged to follow the Soviet decision to go into a bluff after the expulsion of the Soviet spies

from London, but in normal circumstances it is possible to have easier relations with eastern Europe than with the Soviet Union. Culturally and geographically it is nearer to western Europe. Its people are more accustomed to western contacts and more anxious for them; its attitudes are more flexible and its economies are nearer in size to those of western Europe. In spite of the growth of two economic and political blocks there is inexorable logic in the development of the industrial belt which runs from north to south embracing territory on both sides of the ideological frontier.

There is another reason for cultivating eastern Europe which receives little attention. East-west relations as a whole are going to depend a good deal on how fast the Soviet Union changes internally, overcoming its distrust of the rest of the world, modernizing its system and liberalizing its attitudes. Western countries have only very limited opportunities for speeding up this process. There is, however, growing evidence of the influence which the more advanced countries of eastern Europe are having on the Soviet Union through personal contacts, integrated organizations and a variety of pressures which eastern Europe's economic and political needs exert. This is a slow process but it does take place and it corrects the more familiar view that the lines of influence run only from Moscow

downwards. Eastern Europe is to a limited extent a bridge across which traffic can move in both directions.

That said, it is of course wrong to see the area as one block. National differences remain very wide, and each country must still be treated individually. Poland is a particularly appropriate place for Mr Callaghan's first east European visit. There is a fund of goodwill towards Britain, and relatively flourishing trade, which has been increasing very rapidly over the past twelve months. Poland has been investing heavily in capital goods from the west and has been enjoying a growth rate of over 10 per cent. It is therefore a potentially more valuable trading partner. It is also a country in which the people are freer than in most of eastern Europe to travel to the west and talk freely. The Geneva negotiations on freer movement of people and information involve fewer changes for Poland than for the Soviet Union.

None of this means that there can be a special relationship between Britain and Poland going beyond the restraints imposed by existing divisions in Europe. It does mean that Britain, now firmly in the European Community, can catch up with her allies in bridging the divisions with discriminating bilateral relations, trade, cultural exchanges and other contacts for which the peoples and the politicians are now more than ready. Mr Callaghan's visit should provide new impetus.

Housing and the GLC

From Mrs Gladys Dimson
Sir, John Young reports (Times, July 9) that Mr Balfe, my successor as GLC Housing Development chairman, urges us to take a broad view of housing. So I trust he will overlook the importance of the voluntary Housing Movement.

I hope, too, he will support the London Housing Strategy Plan which the GLC prepared and unchallenged jointly with the London Boroughs Association last October. The plan, which covers the whole housing scene and opposes a framework within which all agencies, public and private, could coordinate their efforts. A joint GLC/LBA group is being set up to look at housing from a view to phased implementation, and top level negotiations have been held with both sides of the housing industry, TUC and management.

Of course, even with diamond-cut determination and drive, it takes time to put flesh on the bones of the plan, but I find encouraging the agreement in principle that has been reached on two sensitive key issues, one being a wide-scale, coordinated allocation scheme for public housing, and the other the tactical and generous approach of the LBA and many boroughs.

For myself, despite the pain of losing some of these vital negotiations in mid-stream, I had at least the satisfaction of having helped to start the quest for a co-ordinated London housing policy at its last.

But to my consternation I read yesterday's report of the clear indication, though cleverly worded, that I had been dismissed because "strong passions" aroused by a failure of GLC and boroughs to agree to terms with the housing industry. This is utterly untrue. The reasons for my dismissal are, as a result of my dismissal, as a result of the Housing Development chairman's record will make

Finally, I find Mr Balfe's report of the fashionable bandwagon of attacking council housing astonishingly lacking in historical perspective. Inflation and the social climate are thrusting forward policies such as equity sharing and cooperative and self management. I have long advocated that tenants should have more rights and responsibility for their own homes and estates. I also prefer small estates, homes with gardens for families, and no more tall blocks. But having worked for years among people too long to get out of their rotting slums into a council home I cannot swallow superficial quarter truths and blanket condemnation of the council housing provided by our predecessors.

Yours faithfully,
GLADYS DIMSON,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1 7PB.
July 10.

Threat to seabirds

From Dr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, Britain and Ireland provide one of the main breeding places in Europe for two exceptionally attractive seabirds, the gull and the razorbill. About half of them, a quarter of a million pairs, nest in Orkney and Shetland, and the only comparable colonies in the eastern Atlantic south of the Arctic coast, raising another half million pairs are found immediately to the north in the Faroes. They look and behave like small penguins, but are still able to fly up to nest on cliff ledges. Then when their chicks are one third grown in July they test down to the sea and are conveyed east by their parents to complete their growth off the coast of Norway.

In the circumstances I was astonished to be informed today that the Department of Industry's Warren Springs Laboratory has chosen this moment to carry out experiments

with the control of oil pollution in the northern North Sea. Apparently they intend a number of vessels which will start a week's trials on July 2. Next week they will start releasing slicks of a least ten tons at about 59°30' N 0°14' E, less than fifty miles south-east of one of our greatest seabird colonies on the island of Ness in Shetland, and the week after they propose to release a large slick of at least 100 tons at 62°N half way between the Faroes and Norway to see what happens to it.

So far as I can discover no naturalists were consulted until a very late stage in these proceedings, and even they seem to have failed to realize what is involved, since bird families moving east on the water are virtually bound to swim into the oil. In May I was invited to a meeting in Seattle to discuss investigations involving tens of millions of dollars, where it is proposed to drill for oil off Alaska to which all interested parties from as far away as New Zealand were invited, yet in this country a Government Department cannot even plan its oil pollution experiments with sufficient care to avoid the moment when young birds are leaving the nest.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. P. BOURNE,
Secretary of Research,
The Seabird Group,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Zoology,
Tillydrone Avenue,
Aberdeen.
July 10.

Amazing value

From Mr G. Michael Hitchon

Sir, Admission to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh is free. Yours faithfully,
G. MICHAEL HITCHON,
1 Barns Terrace,
Ayr.
July 10.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Lovell
for CONSTRUCTION

Unions must
work to make the
incomes policy
succeed, page 19

Mr Wilson agrees to new consultation machinery for state industry chiefs

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

New machinery for regular consultations between the heads of Britain's nationalized industries and Downing Street is to be established.

This significant breakthrough attempt by state underlings to forge a new relationship with Whitehall and the government came at a meeting yesterday between the Prime Minister and a representative delegation of public sector chiefs.

The meeting took place only one day after Mr Eric Varley, secretary of State for Industry, gave a warning that the heads of state industries faced dismissal if they exceeded the maximum pay of £5,000 a year.

His statements, made during questions in the Commons, prompted a brusque reply from Sir Derek Holt, chairman of the National Coal Board, and new chairman of the recently established public sector chiefs' group.

Mr Varley's pay no more than the maximum £5,000 was meant to underline the importance the Government attaches to maintaining a short reign over public sector wages, which employ over two million workers.

Sir Derek suggested that such pressure was unwelcome as it was unnecessary.

But the implications of the Government's anti-inflation package received a further airing later at the meeting at No 10, although the main emphasis was on the desire of the nationalized industry chairman to develop a new relationship with Whitehall and to reduce the level of government intervention in their affairs.

The meeting was requested several weeks ago by the public sector chairman, following an unprecedented get-together of nationalized industry chiefs at the British Steel Corporation in the middle of May.

At that meeting the "heavies" (coal, gas, steel, electricity and railways) agreed to extend their informal gatherings to the smaller public corporations including the British Waterways Board, the National Bus Company and others, and to make a direct approach to the Government.

The delegation which went to Number 10 reflected the new-found unity. It was composed of Sir Monty Finniston, BSC chairman; Mr Richard Marsh of British Rail; Mr Nigel Boulton, chairman of the British Airways Authority; and Mr Freddie Wood, chairman of the National Bus Company.

\$150m loan arranged by Scottish power board

By Our Financial Staff

North Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has secured a \$150m (about £68m) private placement of five-year bonds, mainly with investors in the Middle East.

Details of the placing are being kept secret, but the terms are believed to be extremely fine by current international standards. The rate of interest is thought to be significantly less than the five-year Euro-dollar interbank rate of about 9 1/2 per cent.

The issue, which has been arranged by Robert Fleming, carries a Treasury guarantee and the funds will be used for new capital projects, including the construction of a power station.

The deal is regarded by bankers as a considerable achievement, partly because of its size—very large by bond market standards—and partly because it has been done at a time of considerable uncertainty surrounding the capacity of United Kingdom entities to borrow on satisfactory terms in the international markets because of the economic situation.

It is widely thought that one reason why no loans have been arranged for several months is that the Bank of England has refused to give its consent to any proposals unless they were on the very best terms.

Dissidents outvoted in bitter fight against Leyland rescue scheme

By Desmond Quigley
Leyland shareholders were decisively defeated in their attempt to obstruct government proposals for the company at a bitter, intertemperate and unruly meeting in London yesterday.

About 80 per cent of shareholders voting, representing 90 per cent of the votes cast, were in favour of the Scheme of Arrangement, which provides for the capital reconstruction of the company with the Government taking a majority equity stake in line with the Ryder Shares in the new company.

Disorderly British Leyland shareholders were decisively defeated in their attempt to obstruct government proposals for the company at a bitter, intertemperate and unruly meeting in London yesterday.

When Lord Stokes opened the fully paid Ordinary Shareholders' meeting yesterday with a short speech, he was constantly heckled and subjected to violent personal abuse. This situation continued unabated throughout the five-hour meeting.

He revealed that, after first half losses (after extraordinary items) of £29.3m, the company was continuing to sustain "substantial losses".

He said that despite the strongest representations from the board the Government had remained adamant that it would not increase the 10p a share offer.

Mr Jim Slater, the financier and a non-executive director, said it was understandable that shareholders were disappointed. "You should not let disappointment cloud financial judgment," he said, adding that if shareholders wanted to stay in the company they should accept the offer and buy new stock which would be much more secure and would yield 20 per cent.

Much of the uproar at the meeting was caused by Lord Stokes' attempt to buy an amendment from the floor being put to the Scheme. Mr Leonard Stone proposed the amendment that the Government should put up an extra £90m, on top of the £65m to buy out shareholders. This would be used to issue free 15p shares which would have to be held until an approved time.

At first Lord Stokes refused to accept the amendment on the grounds that it was too vague. Then he relented; but it was made clear by company officials that the amendment was not considered to be legally binding.

When it became apparent that Lord Stokes intended to use all the proxy votes he held against the amendment there was chaos and mêlée around the rostrum.

Mrs Muriel Gumble, leader of the Shareholders' Association, declared that the proxies could not be cast against something that had only just been tabled. An adjournment was demanded so that all shareholders could be informed of the amendment.

What the dissident shareholders failed to understand was that Lord Stokes used the proxies on the adjournment call, with the result that it was lost by 264 million votes to 8.3 million. When the amendment was put, it was lost by 264 million votes to 4.2 million.

Business Diary, page 19

SE to look into Slater, Walker loan stocks deal

By Christopher Wilkins

The Stock Exchange is to look into the question of whether a scheme announced yesterday by Slater, Walker Securities to cancel four of its existing unsecured loan stocks is in breach of the Exchange's listing requirements.

This scheme involves cancelling the four stocks, which have a nominal value of £31.2m, and offering stockholders instead a package comprising a new loan stock plus a choice of ordinary shares or cash.

SWS has for some months been following a policy of buying in its loan stocks for cancellation because of the very large discount on their par value at which they have been priced in the stock market.

Now that an offer to stockholders has been made, however, the question has arisen of whether the group's buying has been in violation of a recent Stock Exchange amendment, at which they have been priced in the stock market.

The new rule states that where a board is considering specific proposals relating to changes in the capital structure of the company or the redemption of any listed security, no dealings should be carried out until an announcement has been made.

The most recent purchases were notified to the Stock Exchange on June 26, when SWS said it had bought some £1.5m of stock which is now subject to the scheme.

Mr M. J. Booth, a director of SWS, said last night that although the possibility of a platform for some time, the decision to proceed had only been taken at a board meeting yesterday and that an announcement had then been made immediately to meet the Stock Exchange's requirement.

The terms of the offer to stockholders are: for every £100 of 9 1/2 per cent stock 1988/93, £57.65 of new stock (17 1/2 per cent 1995) plus 10 new shares; for every £100 of 9 1/2 per cent stock 1991/6, £56.80 of new stock plus 10 shares; for every £100 of 9 per cent stock 1991/6, £53.60 of new stock plus 10 new shares; for every £100 of 9 1/2 per cent stock 1997/2002, £54.20 of new stock plus 10 shares. Instead of shares there is a cash alternative, equivalent to 70p for each new share offered.

Financial Editor, page 19

Kuwaiti caution about British inflation curbs

By David Blake

A cautious welcome to the Government's new measures to deal with inflation was given yesterday by the Kuwaiti Minister of Finance, Mr Abdul Rahman Salem al-Ajaji. In an interview with Business Week, Mr al-Ajaji called for more tough measures from the Government to grapple with the problem, including legislation to bring in legal restrictions on wages and cuts in public expenditure.

Mr al-Ajaji emphasized that his country was not a member of the Organisation of Arab States, but he had no wish to interfere in British internal affairs. But he was the man responsible for facing the oil surpluses of Kuwait, which channels about £1,000m a year through its investment office in London.

There was, however, little to suggest any big increase in Kuwait's rate of investment in Britain.

Mr al-Ajaji discounted suggestions that Arab holders of sterling had played any significant part in the recent decline in the value of the pound, which he thought was in line with British government policy to make its exports more competitive. He thought that sterling had now bottomed out.

enforcing the policy which had been adopted.

A key sign in testing the Government's will, he argued, was whether it actually went ahead with the introduction of legislation to limit wages, at present a reserve power to be exercised only at a later date.

This legal restriction should be maintained, he said, until the inflation rate had been significantly reduced.

Because of the deterioration in Britain's economy over the past three years, the climate for foreign holders of funds to London had become much less favourable.

But Kuwait had no intention of pulling out funds which it already held here. His country did not believe in shifting its funds around like "a gambler always chasing the latest speculation".

There was, however, little to suggest any big increase in Kuwait's rate of investment in Britain.

Mr al-Ajaji discounted suggestions that Arab holders of sterling had played any significant part in the recent decline in the value of the pound, which he thought was in line with British government policy to make its exports more competitive. He thought that sterling had now bottomed out.



Mr. al-Ajaji yesterday said: "Britain's transitory difficulties will not shake Arab confidence."

Jessel group winding up plea adjourned

By Our Financial Staff

A petition for the compulsory winding-up of Jessel Securities, the finance and industrial holding group that ran into trouble last autumn, was adjourned for two weeks in the High Court yesterday.

Banque Romande, of Geneva, which claims Im Swiss francs from the Jessel group and had initiated the petition, supported an application from the Jessel Group and its associate companies that the hearing be postponed for three months while a scheme of arrangement was negotiated as an alternative to liquidation.

But Mr Justice Templeman ruled that the petition must be brought back to the court on July 28 because smaller creditors, who were not represented at yesterday's meeting, must be given the chance to air their views.

After the court hearing Mr Oliver Jessel said that a scheme of arrangement would be presented to shareholders later on in the year.

Offer to shareholders too much, report says

By Paul Routledge

British Leyland shareholders are getting too much rather than too little for their shares, according to a strongly political pamphlet published today on behalf of the company's shop stewards.

"The high price" being offered—10p for shares which were fetching only 6p the day before the Ryder Report was published—and the failure to nationalize BLMC completely were disappointments to trade unionists, says the Labour Research Department in a paper, *The Future of British Leyland and the British Motor Industry* (LRD Publications, 78 Blackfriars Road, SE1), prepared for British Leyland trade union committee.

While welcoming the Ryder proposal for massive state investment in the company, the document criticizes the report for not relating the plight of BLMC to the rest of the British motor industry and its suppliers.

"The interdependence of motor manufacturers and component producers is not closely examined, and the consequences of the proposed investment at British Leyland for the rest of the motor industry are ignored."

Looking at the future for the company, the research department document is sceptical of the Ryder Report proposal that British Leyland should increase its share of the West European car market from about 3 per cent to about 4 per cent.

"It is very difficult to see how this can be done. The Western European car market is probably the most competitive in the world, and the United Kingdom position within it has been declining for some time."

Edward Townsend writes: "Centralization in British Leyland is a proposal to put purchasing back decades in the context of the British motor industry" it was said yesterday.

The criticism comes in the latest issue of *Procurement*, the journal of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, which states that the concept of planned procurement can only be carried out adequately from the centre.

"To piecemeal the function among individual profit-responsible units in one organization is to deprive that total organization of its true source market strength and influence."

By dividing loyalties, suppliers' hands are strengthened and price negotiation substantially weakened, the magazine says.

Oil groups near pact with Saudis

By Our Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia and the American oil company partners in the Aramco consortium have narrowed their outstanding differences on the 100 per cent state takeover of the Saudi oil industry.

The influential *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* (PIW) said that after the progress made in last week's negotiations in Geneva, a draft agreement is expected to be hammered out by the end of this month.

Remaining details are expected to be dealt with at another session in early August.

According to PIW the company partners—Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil—will have to settle for a par barrel profit for operating the industry on behalf of Saudi Arabia which is substantially smaller than they had sought.

But in return Saudi Arabia is expected to meet the companies' insurance that it should be guaranteed access to large volumes of crude. The best guess, PIW says, is that the four companies will probably end up with an initial supply entitlement close to 7 million barrels a day compared with the 5 million proposed earlier by the Saudis.

Ninian extension: A fifth appraisal well drilled on the Ninian oilfield in the North Sea has confirmed a western extension of the field.

Work was temporarily abandoned after oil had been tested at rates of up to 10,300 barrels a day from three oil-bearing zones.

Chevron, the operator on the 3/3 section of the field said the Ocean Kabuel would return to the well to investigate a deeper area found in the fourth well drilled earlier this year.

The group for which Chevron is the operator includes Burmah, ICI, Murphy and Odeco. A substantial part of the field lies in the adjoining block 3/8 held by the BP Ranger group.

Prime Minister's assurance to Arabs

By Roger Vielvoe

Mr Wilson yesterday, at a minor Middle East trade conference, addressed 150 businessmen and industry directors from large companies, along with ministers on Arab states, and emphasized that the Government had no intention of "total war" and determination to grapple with this problem of inflation.

He said that the commitment to the trade unions as also far beyond anything they had previously done, whether in peace time or even under the stress of war.

The Prime Minister said that the Government's attack on inflation goes far beyond any measures undertaken by the Churchill Government when Britain was facing the extremity of war. And he added that the response of the British people showed their determination that these measures must and will succeed.

Referring to yesterday's trade figures, Mr Wilson said that when oil prices rose all the signs were that Britain's payments deficit, already very heavy, would rise to three or four or even five thousand million pounds a year. In recent months it had been running so far this year at an annual rate of less than £1,000m.

Mr Wilson said that in the first five months of this year, the value of Britain's exports to the Arab world was twice as big as in the same period of 1974. Arab countries accounted for about 7 per cent of total exports compared with just over 4 per cent a year ago.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said that a series of interlocking partnerships were being developed between Britain and the Arab world.

Unions importance in Incomes Policy, page 19

Big cut assured in 1974 trade deficit

Continued from page 1

Imports inched up by a mere £7m to £1,609m. But over a longer period the underlying trend is more apparent.

Thus imports fell 84 per cent by value and 7 per cent by volume during the four months March to June, compared with the previous three months (this slightly untidy comparison is necessary to smooth out the effects of the dock strike). In comparison, exports have actually risen 1 per cent by value and fallen only 34 per cent by volume.

This surprisingly resilient performance by exporters at the depth of a world trade slump suggests that the weakness of Britain's trade position during the last boom period may have been as much the result of supply difficulties as lack of competitiveness. But, to some extent, exports are probably still benefiting from the marked improvement in price competitiveness in the past couple of years with the steady decline in sterling.

On the currency markets yesterday the pound was only slightly influenced by the trade figures, being more greatly affected by the continuing strength of the dollar. As a result, the pound fell 80 points to 129.25.

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Record decline in stocks for American businesses

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 14

Business stocks of goods declined by a record of nearly \$3,000m in the United States in May. Sharp cuts were recorded in all important industrial sectors.

Many economists believe the big decline, which followed a large \$1,500m fall in April, indicates the final shaking-out of business inventories and that coming months will see business stocks rising.

A widespread fear now is that the upswing will be slowed by a rise in interest rates, which will add to the financing of stocks. The interest rate trend now appears to be uncertain with some banks increasing rates while others hold back.

The First National Bank of Chicago and the Mellon Bank both increased their prime lending rate to 7 1/4 per cent today after the lead in this direction set by the First National City Bank of New York.

However, the Bank of America said that it is holding to its 7 per cent rate for the time being and leaders of other big banks have stated privately that they, too, will hold their rate at 7 per cent.

Money market rates have moved somewhat higher in recent weeks and this has encouraged some banks to increase their key lending rates, but other banks are holding back simply because loan demand remains extremely sluggish.

The Department of Commerce said today that the total volume of business inventories fell on a seasonally adjusted provisional basis in May by \$2,966m to total \$264,524m.

Trade figures reverse rally in share prices

By Our Financial Staff

What seemed to be a significant afternoon rally came to an abrupt halt on the London stock market yesterday with the publication of the June trade figures. At the close the FT index was down 8.1 to 305.5, its lowest point of the day.

Earlier, the new account had made a nervous start after the Government's anti-inflation package had been digested over the weekend. But with dealers expecting an improved June deficit—some had even talked of a surplus—the general tone became much firmer.

Gifts led the way with gains of up to £1 at the longer end of the market and equities cut back losses of up to 10p. But when the figures came they were a great disappointment.

Financial Editor, page 19

CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO. LTD.

Suppliers to the Building Industry

Profit Maintained

Mr. I. C. Robey reported to the A.G.M. on 14th July, 1975.

- ★ Increase in 1974 sales.
- ★ Profit and Dividend maintained despite recession in Building Industry.
- ★ Expansion into Portsmouth through acquisition of W. P. Winter & Son.

The sales for 1975 have shown an increase of more than 20% for first five months but competition is very keen and overheads are rising.

The outcome for the year will depend on factors outside our control.

Copies of the accounts may be obtained from The Secretary.

CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO. LTD.,
318-328, Southbury Road,
Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1TT.

How the markets moved

Rises				Falls			
BP	5p to 533p	Mettay	3p to 24p	AP Cement	3p to 134p	GN	8p to 216p
Brit Am Tob	2p to 312p	Meay Bros	1p to 14p	Bechem	2p to 279p	Bawker Sidd	4p to 260p
De Beers Ltd	3p to 523p	Stam Diam	1p to 14p	Boots	7p to 186p	Imp Chem Ind	10p to 258p
Imperial Grp	1p to 654p	Strat Wm	1p to 14p	Dunlop	1p to 47p	Johnson Matt	12p to 268p
Inchcape	5p to 375p	Trans Can F	5p to 750p	M&P	11p to 102p	Rio Tinto	11p to 181p
		Wm Colliery	3p to 37p	Plenos	11p to 344p	Smith WH	10p to 312p
		W Rand Cons	10p to 380p				

Equities dipped after June trade figures.

Gift-edged securities were generally firm.

Sterling fell by 80 points to 129.25. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.0 per cent.

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NET

- * Record sales
- * Maximum permitted dividend
- * Policy of Diversification

In the annual statement to the shareholders of NET Limited, Mr. Leonard C. Warshaw, Chairman & Managing Director reports:

Once again record sales were achieved, £16,465,000 compared with £15,529,000 in 1973. It is particularly gratifying that overseas sales increased from £1,245,000 to £2,077,000. Although the pre-tax profit shows a reduction of 14.4% it is still the second highest figure achieved by the Group and comparison is against a year which was by common consent one of outstanding buoyancy. The total dividend for the year is the maximum permitted.

The Group is now implementing the policy of diversifying its interests within clearly defined limits so as to become progressively less dependent on the wholesale distribution of timber and timber products. In 1974 we acquired a 76% holding in Jennings, Monk Limited which operates a number of retail shops under the names "The Louvre Centre", "Knobs & Knockers" and "The Door Store", and also a "shop within a shop" at Harrods of Knightsbridge.

My confidence in the future of the Company remains unaffected by the immediate problems with which all industry is confronted.

Sales		Pre-tax profits		Earnings per Ord. Share		Dividends per Ord. Share	
£		£		p		p	
1970	5,382,801	161,041	1.5333	2.57	1.3333		
1971	6,513,738	217,247	3.74	2.0833			
1972	9,378,513	419,455	6.01	2.3710			
1973	15,529,716	803,953	9.33	2.4901			
1974	16,465,000	860,148	7.19	2.8318			

*including associated tax credit

Pension scheme the workers want to retain

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Nervous shares fall after disappointing trade figures

The weekend inquest by the press into the Government's anti-inflation package got the new account off to a nervous start on the London stock market yesterday.

But as the feeling grew that the June trade figures would be better than expected (some dealers were even talking of a surplus) the tone became firmer in the middle of the session, especially in the gilt-edged market where gains of up to 11 at the longer end were registered.

When the figures finally came, though, late in the afternoon they proved to be a disappointment and gilts lost up to a quarter of their earlier gains and, as had happened for most of the day the equity market followed suit.

Market analysts are now detecting the emergence of a new mood. Until recently in spite of temporary diversions

the general trend had been upwards. But now dealers are by no means as certain that this will continue or, for example, that the index will reach 400 this year.

The reasons for this are the deepening economic recession and the slow and insidious way in which rights issues—the queue is said to stretch well into September—are mopping up money which would otherwise

Although easier at the end of the session, the regional brewer, were a couple of pence ahead for most of the day of fresh bid hopes. Last month it was reported that Ellerman Lines may offer for the outstanding 70 per cent of the equity. The shares closed at an unchanged 122p.

wise be used to move the market forward. The institutions obviously have no problems but

many private investors are now reported to be finding it difficult to afford to take up their shares.

Gilts were very firm, although quieter than last week. Prices were marked down at the opening, partly on fears that the new long-dated "tap" stock announcement last Friday would not be well received. But these fears turned out to be groundless and the market already stood above Friday's closing levels by mid-morning.

The advance was checked by the trade figures in the afternoon, but only briefly. Prices closed at their best levels in all sections, with good rises particularly at the longer end. "Shorts", after being 1 or 2 points lower at the opening, were eventually 1 point up on the day. Dealers said that business was not particularly heavy. Gains in "longs" were typically of 1 point and in "mediums" of 1 point.

The FT Index reflected well the various moods of the day. At 11 a.m. it had eased 8 points after the nervous start but by 3 p.m. had cut this decline by half. But the disappointment over the trade figures made for a much duller tone at the end of the session and the closing figure of 305.5 was a drop of 8.1 points.

Among the leaders ICI were a particularly soft spot and closed the day 10p off at 256p. Here the influencing factor was workers selling shares they had acquired through an incentive scheme. Elsewhere in the "blue chips" Courtalds, against the trend, held on to Friday night's price of 118p, but Unilever 368p, Beechams 279p, and GKN 216p closed 4p, 3p and 8p down respectively.

In sympathy, food shares like Fitch Lovell (51p) and AB Foods (55p) were also easier, lower by 6p to 154p. Press "tips" hoisted Mettlay 3p to 24p, Reed Executive 1p to 39p and Furness Withy, with

the prospect of a bid looming larger, 3p to 211p. But adverse comment clipped 4p to 40p from National Carbide. Also in the news is De Beers, where the announcement of rationalization plans boosted the shares 8p to 323p.

Particularly badly hit by the anti-inflation measures are the retail stores where the fears are a combination of margin worries and the future trend of consumer spending in more austere times. Notable among the losses were Gus "A" shares, off 10p to 143p. Both British Home Stores and Boots lost 7p, to 277p, and 186p, while W. H. Smith "A" lost 10p to 312p, Sainsbury 5p to 141p and Debenhams 3p to 56p.

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the prospect of a bid looming larger, 3p to 211p. But adverse comment clipped 4p to 40p from National Carbide. Also in the news is De Beers, where the announcement of rationalization plans boosted the shares 8p to 323p.

Present and impending cuts in public expenditure are making for a dull market in construction shares. Taylor Woodrow (281p), Wimpey (113p) and AP Cement (134p) closed up to 3p lower.

The four clearing banks found it sufficiently to end up unchanged, with Barclays 258p, National Westminster 218p, Lloyds 208p and Midland 248p. Hambros, also newsworthy in connection with the Reksien deal, closed unchanged at 190p. Insurance and properties moved in line with the rest of the market.

Latest dividends

Company (and values)	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Pre
AC Cars Ltd	0.28	20/8	29/8	0.28	0.28
Arlington Motor (25p) Fin	2.09	4/8	29/8	6.49	5.88
Bridgewater Jav (10p)	0.25	N/A	—	0.35	N/A
Condensation Oil (10p) Fin	50c	12/9	12/9	1.75	170c
Crown House (10p) Fin	50c	12/9	12/9	1.75	170c
Hampson Ind (5p) Fin	0.45	0.3	—	0.75	0.5
John Kenneth Kington Fin	0.58	0.54	16/8	1.11	1.02
Rebstock Ind Fin	0.58	0.54	16/8	1.11	1.02
Rbt Riley (5p) Fin	0.58	0.54	27/8	0.76	0.71
Rothschild Ind (10p) Fin	6.82	6.7	23/8	9.5	9.5
Tollgate Holdings Fin	6.5c	6.5c	29/8	15c	15c

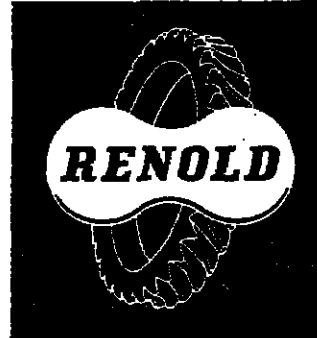
Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. c Cents a share.

In mixed oils BP gained 5p to 533p on press comment, but Shell ended only a penny ahead at 308p and Tricor rose 3p to 62p. Gold shares generally were neglected but in connection with the De Beers plans Consolidated Diamond moved up sharply to £80 and Sea Diamonds 13p to 28p.

While the stormy meeting at BLMC went on, the shares moved little and ended unchanged at 91p. Companies reporting were Y. J. Lovell, where lower profits left the

shares unchanged at 36p, Cro House, down 1p to 46p for similar reason, and Arling Motors, where a slightly better return left the price untouched at 63p. Equity turnover on July 11, 1975, was 15,786, a bargain. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday included ICI, Metal Box, GKN, Rio Tinto, Distillers, Rod Gus "A", Shell, Tesco, Securities, Commercial Union Thorn "A", Tube Investments and De Beers.

RENOLD



A COMPLETE POWER TRANSMISSION PRODUCT RANGE available world-wide

INFLATION ACCOUNTING

The Annual Report this year includes a summary of results and financial position adjusted for the effects of inflation. Whilst this does not mean we fully accept the provisional basis put forward by the Accounting Standards Steering Committee, it has been followed in the absence of a firm statement of accounting principles. Because of both the conservative and realistic accounting policies always adopted by your company, particularly in regard to the higher depreciation arising from the revaluation of assets, and also because of the fall in the real value of external borrowings, the results are little different from our normal accounts and compare favourably with the engineering industry in general. This is shown by earnings per £1 stock unit which on a current purchasing power basis are 20.2p compared with 18.5p on the normal basis.

SALES DIVISION

External sales of the Group's products for the year 1974/5 amounted to £89,381,000 compared with £70,501,000 last year. Demand in all markets continued at a high level throughout almost the whole of the year, although towards the end there was some evidence that the pace of demand was slackening.

The high order backlog of the U.K. companies, reported last year, continued to increase well into 1974/5 but order intake from certain industries began to decline in the latter part of the year. Nevertheless, the orders in hand at the end of 1974/5 should ensure a good start to the sales in 1975/6.

In the home market, steps have been and continue to be taken to increase our share of the benefits accruing from capital investment in the steel, energy, extractive, anti-pollution and other growth industries. Special efforts are being made in countries where substantial developments have been made possible by high oil revenues. In addition, every opportunity will be taken to increase sales and to take full advantage of the potential in other important markets where the Group's penetration is considered to be capable of expansion.

The European selling subsidiary companies, with some minor exceptions, have enjoyed a successful year (concluding with an increased order backlog) and with profitability ahead of that in 1974. In most of the EEC countries the Group trades through a subsidiary company. We are especially gratified that the Referendum has confirmed the U.K.'s membership of the Community which we all firmly believe is in our long term best interests. In North America, good results were achieved by all our companies which made a substantial contribution to overseas profits. The performance of Atlas Chain and Precision Products Co. Inc., which was acquired on 31st May 1974, was encouraging. The co-ordination of our American companies has proceeded smoothly and the whole of the operation is developing well. We are confident of increasing our level of business in the North American market.

CHAIN DIVISION

To meet the high demand of 1974/5, production levels were increased steadily throughout the year but, where this depended on recruitment of labour, improvement was slow. Government restrictions on wage increases in the early part of 1974 led to difficulties in labour recruitment and it was not until after August that the labour situation eased and recruitment and training of new labour was undertaken successfully.

Recently, because of indications of falling demand, production of certain products has been allowed to decline in order to avoid any unnecessary increase in stocks. Action has also been taken to keep raw material stocks at appropriate levels.

Improved methods of manufacture are continually being sought but the soaring cost of new machines means that greater attention is required in order to secure an adequate return on investment. Work continued on the further introduction of cold extrusion in order to conserve material and labour. Assembly, being one of the major costs, also received attention and some improved machines were put into use during the year.

Comprehensive measures were taken by all manufacturing establishments to conserve energy and minimise heat losses. Working temperatures were reduced wherever possible and boiler running times cut back. The longer term aspects of fuel consumption and energy savings continue to be investigated. All other Divisions are taking similar action.

Demand for the products of Anchor Chain Co. Ltd., continued to grow in the early part of the year and remained at a high level although there were some signs of reduction towards the close of the year. The ability to meet this higher demand was restricted very severely by shortages of raw material and suitably skilled personnel. Material supplies continued to be difficult well into the second half of the year. For Manesty Machines Ltd., 1974/5 was a very busy year in all sections of the business. Orders from most markets remained buoyant. However, it does appear that the general rate of inflation and downturn in world trade is now inhibiting investment by our customers in new plant. Its new subsidiary, Stainblack, confirmed its usefulness as a source of supply to Manesty and achieved satisfactory results.

GEAR DIVISION

To meet the very high level of order intake, strenuous efforts were made to increase output levels but, as in the previous year, a shortage of skilled labour prevented the required level being achieved. In the last half year an improvement in the labour situation, which combined with improved planning and control, enabled a substantially higher level of production to be achieved.

During the year, rationalisation of the worm gear range has been almost completed and the benefits to production are now being realised. In addition, prototypes and pre-production quantities of the new range of hydraulic products were produced. Record sales of rotors for use in rotary air compressors were achieved during the year mainly for export to the U.S.A. However, the economic situation in the U.S.A. will, it is believed, lead to a reduced level of demand in 1975.

The output of machine tools from the Division continued at a reasonable level, but a slowing down in the rate of order intake in the second half of the year has led to a reduction in the large balance of orders which existed at the beginning of the year. The Holcroft Foundries have again proved invaluable in ensuring that the requirements of the Division for bronze and cast iron were fully met when the country was facing the problem of a general shortage of capacity in the foundry industry. A considerable amount of extra business, in addition to that which had already been built up, has been

developed with external customers. The Steel Foundry, in particular, has done well in this respect. Steps have also been taken in the foundries to reduce both internal and external pollution and to improve the working environment. This Division, in common with all others, has suffered very heavy price increases in raw materials, bought-out parts and supplies which are the cause of great concern.

OVERSEAS DIVISION

Overseas Division had a successful year with both sales and profit considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Excepting South Africa, the decline in world demand affected all countries in which the Division operated. However, as order books were high at the beginning of the year, the general fall in demand did not effect the production and sales of the Division's subsidiaries. The initial problem was maximising the production levels for which labour and materials were generally available. Everywhere, except Germany, suffered high rates of inflation with the attendant problems. The acquisition of Pouille, a small French gear company, began to contribute to the activity of the French companies and in particular is now assisting the sale of complementary U.K. products. Sales and production of other factories were high for most of the year but it was necessary to make some curtailment of the total production levels towards the end of the year.

While deflationary measures in Germany resulted in the country's inflation being limited to 7%, they did lead to a high level of unemployment and a reduction in demand. This did not affect the year's performance of the subsidiary which was at a high level but by the end of the year the demand for our products was reflecting the national trend.

In both Australia and New Zealand there were signs of a recession in the countries' economies but in many applications with which our products are concerned, both locally manufactured and imported, demand remained high and in Australia, in particular, there were some difficulties in achieving the production levels necessary to meet the demand, but the performance for the year was good. With the South African economy continuing buoyant, particularly in activities such as sugar, Government projects for iron and steel and the production of oil from coal, the demand for Group products was a record. Local production was increased but was limited by shortages of material and skilled labour and due to the high world demand there were also some restrictions in the supply of U.K. manufactured products. Despite these restrictions, sales reached a record level with the high demand appearing to continue.

EXPANSION PLANS

The last two years have proved that previous investment in the U.K. was correctly planned to cater for demand and that it was the inability to utilise fully this capacity which restricted sales. There is therefore no pressure at the present time for further major expansion plans. However, wherever it is necessary, projects are in hand for providing additional capacity and, in particular, this applies to increased facilities for Manesty Machines at Milnrow and for Anchor Chain at Oldham.

In the U.S.A., additional buildings and equipment are being provided for Renold Ajax to increase the capacity for existing products and to extend the product range. For Atlas, the development plan providing both improved specification and increased capacity is proceeding as planned at the time of acquisition.

DEVELOPMENT

Despite the pressure of sales demand there was no relaxation of work designed to maintain the high quality of the Group's products. As a result of evaluation and testing of new materials, components and lubricants, progressive improvements were introduced. At the same time new products were not neglected.

The original range of electrical variable speed controllers provides units for high-precision applications. Design projects have been completed to extend this range to meet the needs for competitive units in the less demanding applications areas. A number of multi-motor variable speed drive installations have been designed, ordered and installed.

Development of new hydraulic products referred to last year has proceeded as planned. The first of a range of five hydraulic low speed high torque motors is now in production and initial orders for this size of motor have been received and delivery completed. Thorough prototype and pre-production testing has been completed in the Research and Development Centre and samples of the first motor in production have successfully completed endurance testing under cyclic loading conditions. Field trials have also been successfully completed. The second motor in the range is now undergoing ratings tests. Once the tests are satisfactorily concluded, it will be incorporated in production and marketing programmes.

PERSONNEL

There was only a slight increase in the number of employees both home and overseas. The former was limited by the problem of availability and the increase in the latter arose mainly in the U.S.A. from the acquisition of Atlas and some increase at Renold-Ajax. The many difficulties experienced during 1974/5 could only have been overcome by co-operation from all grades of employees. I wish to thank all who have contributed to this achievement. The Group's well established and effective negotiating and consultative arrangements at domestic level throughout the world continued to make a major contribution to the relationships between employees and management. In the U.K. they helped to overcome the tension resulting from the period of statutory wages restraint and allowed acceptable settlements to be made after the end of the legislation. However, in an international setting it must be stressed that over-large wage and salary increases must eventually result in declining employment as goods are priced out of markets where wages and prices are more stable.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 has now been enacted. Renold Limited has always regarded itself as a safety-conscious organisation and has, over the years, promoted safety systems of work. Accident Prevention Committees have, for many years, enabled employees to co-operate with the Management on the solution of safety problems.

Pension schemes throughout the Group are kept under review on a regular basis and during the year all existing schemes were improved. A major development was the introduction for hourly rated employees of a scheme providing similar benefits to those already enjoyed by staff.

DIRECTORS

During the year Sir Neville Butterworth was appointed an additional Director and a resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for his re-election.

THE ECONOMIC SCENE

The events of the last year or two have thrown the world economy into a degree of turmoil not experienced for many years. If ever before the massive increase in the price of oil destroyed the relative monetary equilibrium of world trade and so far no real answers have been found to deal with the problem. In addition, soaring prices of other commodities created world-wide inflation which was further aggravated by internal conditions in some countries. The aftermath of this is slowing down of world trade as countries after country takes steps to control both inflation and balance of payments deficits. Potentially the U.K. is in a strong position with indigenous oil supply now beginning to come ashore from the North Sea. In practical terms this advantage could easily be dissipated. While other countries' bringing inflation under control, that of the U.K. is still rising due to domestic and not external influences. The continuation of this will destroy the competitive power of U.K. manufacture in world markets which currency adjustments will not solve. There will then be a consequent slowing down of activity and long term unemployment and national bankruptcy.

This need not happen if every couple of goodwill determine it will happen, if politicians of every colour will ignore political and economic dogma and act with courage to combat inflation and create a framework in which industry, and that means all in industry, can work out its solution to the benefit of all.

Biased legislation designed to increase sectional power with industry but ignoring completely industry's real needs will by its very nature stultify rather than encourage improved industrial relations, and will be no help. In fact, Government interference of this nature will ultimately result in a further decline in U.K. world effectiveness and with it fewer opportunities for effective employment at all levels.

We must ensure that we do not allow other countries to export to unemployment to the U.K. by means of international trading methods which at best can be classed as unfair. It is in this area where Governments have a part to play.

The last two years with the difficulties involved in meeting the demand have illustrated the consequences of allowing manufacturing industry to decline. It cannot be said that the decline is a matter of investment, or even primarily, it arises more from an attitude of manufacturing and the reluctance of people to take part in it with enthusiasm. To reverse this declining trend requires a climate which people can and will rethink their attitudes and beliefs and be able to look forward to an adequate reward structure. Further extension of state control will not help and even state-aided investment can only be of benefit if the other matters are first corrected. These are mainly U.K. problems but the rest of the industrial world is not free from similar difficulties. It is not easy to forecast when the will end even in those countries whose basic situation and philosophy are still strong.

All that can be said is that 1975 and 1976 may well be years of disturbed and distorted economies.

GROUP PROSPECTS

The economic uncertainty at this time both in the U.K. and overseas makes it difficult to look far ahead. The Renold Group is well organised geographically, in its product range for which there must be continued demand, and in its personnel throughout the world. Nearly two-thirds of the Group sales are made overseas and, in addition, a high percentage of our U.K. sales is incorporated customer equipment for sale overseas. There is still a substantial order backlog for some products and important new ones are being launched. Whilst, in many countries, there is a decline in demand, some of the products in our range are still being engaged in important activities all over the world which are still becoming agriculture, sugar, oil and gas exploration and production, mining, all kinds and expansion of steelmaking resources. I am confident that the Group will continue to give a good account of itself.

Stockholders have already received notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on Monday 21st July 1975, for the purpose of increasing the authorised share capital of the Company to £55,000,000. Following the passing of the appropriate Resolution the Directors propose to raise some £2.5 million by means of a rights issue, of which are fully dealt with in the circular to Stockholders dated 3rd July 1975.

Group Results

	This Year	Last Year
	£	£
Sales	89,381,000	70,501,000
Profit on Trading for the Year	16,284,000	12,386,000
—United Kingdom Companies	9,387,000	6,722,800
—Overseas Companies	6,917,000	5,664,000
Profit attributable to Ordinary Stockholders	5,851,000	5,610,000
Ordinary Stock		
Dividend per unit of £1	7-0604p	6-4908p
Earnings per unit of £1	18-5p	15-4p

Earnings per unit of £1 are after adjustment for exchange differences on net current assets of overseas companies—1974/5 deficit of £128,000, 1973/4 surplus of £829,000.

RENOLD LIMITED • MANCHESTER

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GROUP GOLD MINING COMPANIES

(All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)



Reports of the directors for the quarter ended 30th June 1975

TRANSVAAL

VAAL REEFS EXPLORATION & MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL: 18 000 000 shares of 50 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1975
Tonnage 2 500 000 (previously 2 500 000) Grade 10.6 grams per ton

	Quarter ended June 1975	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	6 months ended June 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	1 582 000	1 304 000	2 886 000
Gold produced—kg	10 228	10 228	20 456
Cost per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Profit per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue	R27 132 000	R22 468 000	R49 600 000
Cost	R46 688 000	R40 000 000	R86 688 000
Profit	R19 444 000	R16 468 000	R35 912 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	R19 444 000	R16 468 000	R35 912 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	R2 800 000	R2 400 000	R5 200 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R16 644 000	R14 068 000	R30 712 000
Capital expenditure—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—per share	5.55 cents	5.55 cents	5.55 cents
DEVELOPMENT			
Advance metres	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Channel width	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Gold value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000

Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1975 is R550 000. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends.

For and on behalf of the board
D. B. HOFFE, Directors

15th July 1975

15th July 1975

15th July 1975

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15th July 1975

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAND & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL: 2 300 000 shares of 50 cents each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1975
Tonnage 2 500 000 (previously 2 500 000) Grade 4.6 grams per ton (previously 4.1)

	Quarter ended June 1975	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	6 months ended June 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	262 000	253 000	515 000
Gold produced—kg	1 218	1 218	2 436
Cost per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Profit per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue	R4 508 000	R4 368 000	R8 876 000
Cost	R7 800 000	R7 800 000	R15 600 000
Profit	R3 288 000	R3 288 000	R6 576 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	R3 288 000	R3 288 000	R6 576 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	R450 000	R450 000	R900 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R2 838 000	R2 838 000	R5 676 000
Capital expenditure—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—per share	5.55 cents	5.55 cents	5.55 cents
DEVELOPMENT			
Advance metres	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Channel width	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Gold value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000

Estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1975 is R550 000. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends.

For and on behalf of the board
D. B. HOFFE, Directors

15th July 1975

15th July 1975

15th July 1975

15th July 1975

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FREE STATE SAAIPLAAS GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL: 28 100 000 (previously 12 281 870) shares of R1 each
PLANNED PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1975
Tonnage 1 000 000 (previously 1 000 000) Grade 4.5 grams per ton

	Quarter ended June 1975	Quarter ended Mar. 1975	9 months ended June 1975
OPERATING RESULTS			
Tons milled	301 000	340 000	773 000
Gold produced—kg	1 218	1 218	2 436
Cost per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Profit per ton milled	R17.22	R17.22	R17.22
Revenue	R5 182 000	R5 848 000	R13 030 000
Cost	R8 700 000	R9 840 000	R20 540 000
Profit	R3 582 000	R3 582 000	R7 164 000
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	R3 582 000	R3 582 000	R7 164 000
Taxation and State's share of profit—estimated	R450 000	R450 000	R900 000
Profit after tax and State's share—estimated	R3 132 000	R3 132 000	R6 264 000
Capital expenditure—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—amount	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R2 000 000
Dividends declared—per share	5.55 cents	5.55 cents	5.55 cents
DEVELOPMENT			
Advance metres	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Channel width	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Gold value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000
Uranium value—cm./t.	19 501 000	19 501 000	39 002 000

Estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1975 is R5 000 000. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. The company is in a position to meet its obligations and to pay dividends.

For and on behalf of the board
D. B. HOFFE, Directors

15th July 1975

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Equities close lower

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE

With our enlarged offices only a few miles away from central London, we offer a pleasant working environment. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PRACTICE ADMINISTRATOR

Organiser, Secretary, Book-keeper with knowledge of N.H.S. required by group of 4 doctors and staff of 7 auxiliary personnel. Friendly atmosphere and pleasant surroundings. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

WITH DECORATOR FABRICS

Bright Showroom Assistant required in Battersea St. Wholesale furniture fabrics house. Knowledge of interior decoration an advantage. Salary negotiable from £1,500 p.a. Ring Peter Alfa 01-580 7951

RECEPTIONIST KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Receptionist, responsible and efficient, with good communication skills. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

RECEPTIONIST

A large professional firm in the City is looking for a smart, efficient receptionist. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

MEDICAL SECRETARY

S.N.T. Consultant requires experienced Secretary for busy practice in Harley Street. Salary £2,500-£3,000 according to experience. Apply in writing to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

THE NEW ITALIAN IMPORTER OF ENGLISH CLASSIC CARS

require 2 attractive girls in Italy this summer. Fast, fun, and exciting. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH?

Small and lively import firm need your vitality and responsibility. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

ADVERTISING

No shorthand or typing. Responsibility and good prospects. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

STOCKS & BONDS WORLD-WIDE

Famous International Co. will teach you about stockmarkets. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

For a multi-national company. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

(P.A.S.T.) £2,000-£2,500. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

AIR TOUR CONTROLLER

with experience of hotel reservations. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

TELEPHONIST

for a busy office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

B.E.N. required

£200-£250 p.w. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT

£200-£250 p.w. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

SECRETARIAL

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

285 Harrow Road, London, W.9. Tel: 01-286 4384

MEDICAL SECRETARY

This is a progressive general teaching hospital close to the West End. We have good career facilities and a lively social club. Salary on Higher Clinical Officer scale £3,495 rising to £5,003 per annum. Application forms and job description from Staff Office at the above address.

COLLEGE LEAVER WANTED FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

We offer an excellent opportunity to an intelligent, energetic, and motivated person to assist in the management of the Chairman's Office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

BANKING ON £2,800-£3,000?

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND typist for a busy City bank. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL

Medical Secretary. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

CULVER CITY

Medical Audio Typists. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PALL MALL

Excellent opportunity for bright, energetic, and motivated person to assist in the management of the Chairman's Office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

SECRETARY required for Chairman and Managing Director of a multi-national company. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PUBLIC RELATIONS

SECRETARY required for a busy public relations firm. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

DESIGN COUNCIL

SECRETARY required for a busy design council. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

WEST END SOLICITORS

SECRETARY required for a busy west end solicitors firm. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

MONEY MATTERS

SECRETARY required for a busy money matters firm. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PART-TIME AUDIO SEC

for a busy office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH

SECRETARY required for a busy bilinguall French/English firm. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

SECRETARY/PA

for a busy office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

SECRETARY FOR ADVERTISING

Our Export Advertising Services Manager requires a young lady, not only for normal secretarial duties but also to assist in the management of the advertising department. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

James Burrough Limited

Distillers of Beefeater Gin. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1

SECRETARY

Amoco Europe Incorporated International Oil Co. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

SECRETARIAL

Amoco Europe Incorporated International Oil Co.

SECRETARY

West End. Circa £2,500

Required to assist our Petroleum Engineers who are involved in North Sea Oil and Gas Production. This position would be ideal for a skilled Shorthand Typist with initiative, a good educational background and a sense of humour. Salary Circa £2,500, 4 weeks holiday, 60p L.V.s. contributory pension scheme and modern offices in the West End. Please write or telephone, Miss Laraine Perkins, Amoco Europe Inc., 46/47 Pall Mall, London SW1 01-930 1010.

SECRETARY

To Assistant Director, Regions

This post, as well as calling for the usual secretarial skills, offers variety and involvement. The work will include liaising with local groups and our regional offices, as well as arranging conferences and seminars.

The post demands initiative and a flexible attitude. Salary not less than £2,200 p.a., and negotiable. Good conditions of employment.

Please apply with usual details to: Personnel Officer, The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4BQ. Tel: 01-636 5020

A secretarial opportunity at THE DORCHESTER, W.1.

MANAGER'S SECRETARY

Young lady, preferably over 20, required with accurate shorthand and typing to handle the manager's general correspondence. This is an interesting position and free lunches on duty. If you are interested please write to or telephone The Employment Office, on 01-493 1020.

WORK PART-TIME FOR ENTREPRENEURS

Newly formed small company in the City requires experienced Secretary. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PART-TIME SECRETARY NO SHORTHAND

for service Centre Manager of International Computing Company in NW1. Small modern, friendly offices. Hours 10 am to 3 pm. Mr. Acheson, Tel: 01-387 9661.

OPPORTUNITIES

CAREER GIRL have a number of excellent opportunities for thinking Secretaries. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

P.A. TO RUN THE SHOW TO £3,000

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P.R.-PHOTOGRAPHY PROMOTION

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PA/SECRETARY to work for the

Manager of a busy office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

OWN LUXURY OFFICE in Park Lane

as Sec. to Senior Director. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

P.R. COMPANY Oxford Circus

requires experienced Secretary with good shorthand and typing. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

MEDICAL SECRETARIES

P.A. to a busy medical practice. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

S.W.3. Sec. to Marketing Manager

for a busy office. The person for the job must be a professional secretary with experience in typing, shorthand, and office administration. Salary is £2,500 per annum. Please apply to Mr. Smith, 10, Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-435 2298

PUBLISHING APPEAL

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Amoco Europe Incorporated International Oil Co.

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West End. Circa £2,500

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